

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 973. VOL. XXXIV.]

SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

THE constituencies have answered Lord Derby's appeal. The question put to them by the Government was precise and rudimentary. They were not called upon to express themselves upon any great point of domestic or foreign policy—upon wise reform at home, or dignified neutrality abroad—but were simply asked to declare whether they had or had not confidence in Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli as the proper, or the best possible, Ministers of the Queen under all the circumstances of Europe. The answer is recorded. The new Parliament will have greater confidence in these statesmen and their colleagues than the last had, to the extent of about twenty votes, and no further. It remains to be seen whether these twenty votes will be sufficient for the purpose of those by whose zeal and exertions, and, we may add, by whose money, the result was obtained.

The Liberal party owes it to itself as soon as Parliament assembles—and it ought to be sitting at this moment if Ministers had as much regard for the public interest as for old precedents—to declare itself as emphatically as the constituencies have done. The question put to the country by Lord Derby must be put to the Parliament itself, in one form or in another. The result will either restore the Liberal party to power,

or confirm it for a long period in the possession of the Conservatives.

At a time like the present, when Europe resounds to the tread of battle, and when its whole system is pregnant with Revolutions, it is of the most vital importance that the British people should have a strong and a settled Government of one party or the other, and that the councils of the nation should not be distracted by constant changes of Administration, or by the spectacle of a weak Ministry holding office upon the sufferance of its political opponents. It is for the leaders of the Liberal party to choose the hour for this trial of strength, and to devise the form in which it shall be put to Parliament and the country. We imagine that the Session will not be a week old ere the question will be raised, and that it will assume the simple and intelligible form of "want of confidence."

The reasons for this vote may be summed up in a manner that ought to convince the whole of the Liberal party, and cause them to forget or postpone all differences upon minor points of policy, for the sake of marking in a manner not to be mistaken their disapproval of the past, and their determination for the future. The specific counts in the indictment against Lord Derby's Administration—which the Liberal party are not only justified but bound to bring forward, at the very earliest oppor-

unity—resolve themselves into three. The first is the factious dissolution of the late Parliament; the second is their abandonment of, and their incompetency to treat, the question of Parliamentary Reform; and the third is their unsatisfactory management of the foreign affairs of the nation. Any one of these three, if the Liberal party held itself well together, would be sufficient to raise the question of want of confidence; but, taken in combination, they ought to be more than sufficient to induce that party, forming as it does the large majority of the new House, to act together with the unanimity that characterises the tactics and the organisation of its opponents. In ordinary times it may not greatly signify which of the two great parties is in power, whether Conservatives, who sometimes talk Toryism while they act Liberalism; or Liberals, who talk of Reform measures without always being able or even inclined to carry them through Parliament. But the present is not an ordinary time. On the contrary, it is a very extraordinary and exceptional time, at which one false move in our foreign policy may change the destinies of Europe and the whole history of civilisation, and at which it is of the utmost importance to this and the coming generation that we should have men at the head of affairs wise, competent, and patriotic; capable of looking over the whole horizon, domestic as well as foreign; and who by their principles, their



THE WAR IN ITALY.—READING THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S PROCLAMATION—A STREET SCENE IN PARIS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

character, and their conduct, may inspire confidence among the people of all classes, ranks, and degrees at home, while they maintain abroad that legitimate influence and authority which spring from national strength wherever it is associated with justice.

The best men in the new Parliament were the best men in the old; and when they again take their places on their accustomed benches we may be sure that those among them who belong to the Liberal party, and who have had to fight for their seats, at a vexatious expenditure of time, comfort, and money, will have a personal as well as a public reason for disapproval of the conduct of Lord Derby in dissolving Parliament when he ought to have resigned office. Even the new members, who can have no such personal feeling, will have patriotism enough to join with the old in condemnation of that undue love of power and office, for the sake of office, which seems to have impelled Lord Derby, as the head of his party, to throw the country into confusion, and to leave Great Britain without a Parliament at a time when peace and war were wavering in the balance; when the settlement effected at Waterloo was a settlement no longer; and when all the passions of Kings and Peoples were aroused with a fury unknown to the existing generation.

The Reform question, should we be unhappily involved in the struggles of the Continent, may lose its urgency. But, if the Liberal majority in the new Parliament will insist upon, and watch over, the neutrality of England in this Italian war, the question of Reform need neither be abandoned nor postponed. And it is because the country has no confidence in the administration of foreign affairs by the present Government, and because it desires that the Reform question may be taken in hand by men who can introduce and carry a safe, a reasonable, and a satisfactory measure, that the new Parliament must decide without loss of time which of the two parties is to rule the State, under its guidance and auspices. And if there be men in the Liberal ranks, professing to be Reformers, and pretending to be men of peace, and friends of the liberty of Europe, who prefer their own crotchets as to the measure of Reform needed, or as to the merits or demerits of this or that foreign Sovereign to the integrity and united action of the great Liberal party, let them consider, while it is yet time, the consequences of such an act of treason to the cause which they were elected to serve. The Ministerial phalanx is strong by its cohesion. If the Liberal party, which is stronger in point of numbers, do not fix upon some course of action, and adhere to it with as much loyalty to the cause and to one another as is shown on the opposite benches, Lord Derby's twenty new votes will be quite sufficient to maintain him in office, and, if not to embroil us in the quarrels of the Continent, to postpone for a dozen years that measure of Parliamentary Reform which, if conceded now, would satisfy all the wants of the country, but which, if denied, may lead to a democratic agitation which Liberals and Conservatives would alike have reason to deplore and deprecate.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

We continue, from previous impressions, the Elections, so far as the results were known at the time of our going to press. In a future Number we hope to give a perfect list.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire—Gillpie, C.; Russell, L.
Cardiganshire—Fowell, C.
Derbyshire (South)—Evans, L.; Munday, C.
Gloucestershire (East)—Coddington, C.; Holroyd, C.
Kent (West)—Holmesdale, C.; Elmer, C.
Leicestershire (N.)—Manners, C.; Hartopp, L.
Merionethshire—Wynn, C.

IRELAND.

Antrim (County)—Fakenham, C.; Upton, C.
Ayrshire (County)—Verner, C.; Close, C.
Athlone—Kinnis, L.
Carlow (County)—Bunbury, C.; Bruen, C.
Cavan (County)—Maxwell, C.; Annesley, C.
Clare—White, L.; Vandeleur, C.
Cork (County)—Deasy, L.; Scully, L.
Donegal (County)—Conolly, C.; Hayes, C.
Down (County)—Hill, C.; Ford, C.
Drogheda—McCauley, L.
Dublin (County)—Hamilton, C.; Taylor, C.
Fermanagh—Archdall, C.; Cole, C.
Kerry—Hobart, L.; Oasterson, L.
Kildare (County)—Cogan, L.; Ferrall, L.
Kinsale—Arnott, L.

SCOTLAND.

Banffshire—Duff Gordon, L.
Butehire—Mure, L.
Kirkcubrightshire—Mackie, L.

SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.—The election of sixteen peers to represent the peers of Scotland in the House of Lords in the ensuing Parliament took place on Tuesday in Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh. There were thirteen peers present, and two were represented by proxies. Twenty-three signed lists were given in, but one of them had become void by the death of the proposer, the Duke of Leeds (Viscount Dumbarton). The following peers were chosen:—Marquis of Tweeddale, Earl of Morton, Earl of Caithness, Earl of Home, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Argyll, Earl of Leven and Melville, Earl of Selkirk, Earl of Orkney, Viscount Strathallan, Lord Saltoun, Lord Gray, Lord Blantyre, Lord Colville of Culross, Lord Polwarth. Thirteen of the above peers were re-elected, and the Earls of Morton and Haddington and Lord Saltoun were chosen for the first time, in room of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Elphinstone, created British peers, and Lord Sinclair, resigned.

READING THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

A GREAT sensation was created in all parts of Paris by the publication of the Imperial message to the French people, a translation of which was given in our last Number. The proclamation was simultaneously posted in all parts of the city on the 3rd inst., and was read to the crowds by those who were fortunate enough to get near. The passage alluding to the confidence with which the Emperor leaves the Empress and the Imperial Prince to the care of the people was received with the liveliest feelings of emotion, even in those quarters of the city where such demonstrations might not altogether have been expected. The workmen of the Faubourg St. Antoine, who have always been favourable to the Italian cause, and who even, as will be remembered, once made it the excuse for a demonstration against the Constituent Assembly, were especially fervent in their exclamations, and gave loud and vehement utterance to the cries of "Vive l'Italie!" "Vive la France!" and "Vive l'Empereur!"

MARSHAL RANDON, the new French Minister of War, is a living illustration of the famous saying of the time of the Empire, that every French soldier carried the bâton of a Marshal of France in his knapsack. He was but a sergeant in 1812, and he gained the epaulet of a sub-lieutenant by gallant conduct at the battle of Moskova. The War Office is not new to him. He was War Minister to the Prince President of the Republic from January 24 to October 26, 1851. Since then, till very recently, he has been Governor-General of Algeria.

THE DUKE DE PADOUÉ, the new Minister of the Interior for France, is the son of General Arrighi, who was created Duke de Padoue by Napoleon. He was Prefect of the Seine and Oise from 1849 to 1852, and afterwards Master of Requests in the Council of State. On the death of his father, in 1853, he was made a Senator, and, titles having again come into fashion, he assumed the hereditary dignity of Duke de Padoue. The new Minister is now forty-five years old, having been born in 1814.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor left the Tuileries on Tuesday afternoon. His Majesty, who was dressed in a general's uniform, with a kepi on his head, appeared in a carriage with the Empress by his side. Her Majesty accompanied the Emperor as far as Montreuil, where the Imperial train stopped for dinner. She returned to Paris by a special train the same evening. The Prince Napoleon goes on to Italy with the Emperor. The Rue de Rivoli, along which the Emperor went to the Lyons Railway, was crowded in every part, and there was a good deal of cheering. The farewell mass was celebrated in the chapel at the Tuileries at noon on Tuesday.

The following is from the *Moniteur's* account of the Emperor's departure, at six o'clock on Tuesday evening:—"Her Imperial Highness the Princess Mathilde, her Highness the Princess Mary of Baden, and his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, took leave of the Emperor at the Tuileries. The members of the Privy Council, the Ministers of his Majesty, the great officers of the Crown, the officers and ladies of the households of the Emperor and Empress, were waiting in the saloons of the Tuileries, and assisted at the departure of their Majesties. Everywhere along the Emperor's route the warmest acclamations broke out. His escort could hardly keep the way clear through the crowds that thronged round the carriage. All the windows of the houses, from the bottom to the top, were filled with spectators waving their hats and handkerchiefs. It may be said that no Sovereign has ever been accompanied with prayers more fervent. The Empress had a large share in this ovation. Every one saluted in her the devoted wife, the tender and courageous mother. In accordance with her wish, she accompanied the Emperor as far as Montreuil, and here she took leave of him, not without deep and affecting emotion. Her Majesty returned to the palace of the Tuileries at half-past ten at night."

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contained the following decree relating to the Regency:—

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French, to all present and to come, greeting:

Wishing to give to our well-beloved wife the Empress marks of the great confidence we repose in her,

And seeing that we intend to take the head of the army of Italy, we have resolved to confer, and we do confer by these presents, on our well-beloved wife the Empress the title of Regent, that she may exercise its functions during our absence, in conformity with our instructions and orders, such as we shall have made known in the General Order of the service that we shall have established, and which will be copied into the Book of State.

It is our desire that our uncle Prince Jerome, the Presidents of the great bodies of the State, the members of the Privy Council, and our Ministers, be made acquainted with our orders and instructions, and that in no case shall the Empress be able to depart from their tenor in exercising the functions of Regent.

We desire that the Empress shall preside in our name over the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers. Nevertheless, it is not our intention that the Empress Regent shall be able to authorise by her signature the promulgation of any *senatus consultum*, nor of any State law, save those which are now pending before the Senate, the Legislative Corps, and the Council of State, and we refer in this respect to the contents of those orders and instructions that are mentioned above.

We command our Minister of State to communicate the present letters patent to the Senate, who will cause them to be copied into their register, and to our Keeper of the Seals, the Minister of Justice, who will cause them to be published in the *Bulletin des Lois*.

Given at the Palace of the Tuileries, May 3, 1859. NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor's command, the Minister of State, ACHILLE FOULD.

Another decree confers on Prince Jerome the right of presiding, in the absence of the Empress Regent, at the Privy Council and the Council of Ministers.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following:—"The Emperor has decided upon increasing the *cadre* of the General Staff by thirty generals, and the *cadre* of the Major-Staff by fifty officers."

Count de Persigny is appointed to succeed the Duke of Malakoff as Ambassador in London.

The Duke of Malakoff arrived in Paris on Sunday morning.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday announced that the Duke of Padua, Senator, is appointed Minister of the Interior in the place of M. Delangle, who becomes Minister of Justice. Marshal Randon is appointed Minister of War in the room of Marshal Vaillant, who is appointed Major-General of the Army of Italy. M. de Royer is named Senator and Vice-President of the Senate. Marshal Vaillant and Count Walewski are named members of the Privy Council. The *Moniteur* explains that, in giving to the Duke of Malakoff the title of Commander of the Army of Observation, nothing more is indicated than that, if the French frontiers should be threatened, all the garrison would form one army under the command of the illustrious Marshal. Nothing is less correct (adds the *Moniteur*) than the statement which is made in Germany that the Government is about to assemble an army upon the Rhine.

A decree published by the *Moniteur* appoints M. de Thouvenel Senator.

The subscriptions to the new French loan of £20,000,000 were opened in Paris on Saturday, and during that day the total amount subscribed is stated to have amounted to £12,000,000. Letters from Paris on Thursday state that the subscriptions exceed the sum required.

The Madeleine was filled to overflowing on Saturday to hear the grand mass for the repose of the soul of General Bouat, the first French General who, ere a shot was fired, died in this Italian campaign.

The number of voluntary enlistments in Paris alone is said to amount already to 20,000.

The Eastern Railway Company has received orders to convey 60,000 men to the headquarters of the Army of Observation of the Rhine at Nancy, and has consequently resolved for the present to run only two passenger trains per day.

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, and was to proceed to Genoa immediately. The enthusiasm at Marseilles is declared to have been "beyond conception."

The Empress gave audience to several persons on Wednesday at the Tuileries. She likewise signed several decrees as Regent.

The Minister of Public Worship has addressed the following circular to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Empire:—

Paris, May 10.
Monseigneur—The Emperor is about to place himself at the head of the army of Italy. His Majesty desires that public prayers shall be ordered in all the churches of the empire beseeching the Almighty to vouchsafe the success of our arms, and to protect France. I therefore request your Eminence to take the necessary measures for responding to those pious intentions. Accept, &c. ROULAND.

A similar circular has been sent to the Presidents of Consistories.

AUSTRIA.

On Friday last the Emperor of Austria had an interview of two hours' duration with Prince Metternich.

The nobility of Austrian Silesia have sent a deputation, headed by Mgr. Forster, Prince Bishop of Breslau, to present an address expressing loyalty and devotedness to the Emperor Francis Joseph. Austrian Silesia is included in the diocese of Breslau, but still the Bishop belongs to the Prussian church establishment.

The Archduke John died on Wednesday, in Graz, of disease of the lungs.

A letter from Vienna states that the number of volunteers enlisted in the corps which is fitted out at the expense of the municipality of Vienna is already very great, and increases from hour to hour. The recruits, with their cockades and ribbons, are to be met with in every street singing and shouting, and the populace joins in their demonstrations. The first battalion has already been put to exercise and is fully equipped. It is expected that in a few days it will leave for Italy. The majority of the volunteers have refused to take the bounty, expressing a wish that the money might be added to that destined for the outfit of the corps. The students of the University of Vienna have sent a deputation to the Emperor, carrying to him a loyal address, which the Emperor very graciously received.

The Archduke Albert of Austria has issued the following proclamation, dated Buda, May 2:—

To the Faithful Inhabitants of Hungary.—His Majesty the Emperor, our august master, has deigned to address to me, under date of the 28th of April, the following autograph letter:—"My dear Cousin, Archduke Albert,—The gravity of the situation requires the display of our utmost power, and also, besides the levy of all the military forces, the formation

of free corps as an extraordinary measure which, based on the fidelity and devotedness of my subjects, has always been an important addition to our active forces. I therefore invite you to proceed without delay to the formation of volunteer battalions of infantry and divisions of hussars." In the struggle which has just begun for the sacred rights of the throne and the monarchy his Majesty relies upon his faithful people of Hungary, whose military spirit has often shone forth with great brilliancy. I trust that Hungary will eagerly come forward to justify the Imperial confidence. I am convinced that the loyal children of the kingdom will willingly profit by this occasion—so far as family or business affairs do not keep them at home—to add to the history of the country a new page rendering honourable testimony to the loyal attachment to the dynasty and the profound monarchical sentiment which have always constituted the great cause of pride for the country. In communicating to you the measures relative to the formation of free corps, I can only repeat the generous word of the Emperor, "With God for Fatherland!" adding to them, however, "And for our beloved Sovereign."

THE PAPAL STATES.

The following despatch was received from Rome on Monday:—"Ancona has been declared in a state of siege. The light in the lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour has been extinguished. The Pope has protested. Count Buol will have an interview with the Emperor, and will send an answer to-morrow. France considers the state of things at Ancona as a violation of neutrality, and awaits the reply. The French regiments at Rome are to be placed on a full war footing. They will be increased by 3000 men. Rome is tranquil."

A despatch of the following day, however, announced the raising of the state of siege at Ancona, as follows:—"The state of siege at Ancona has been suspended, and the lighthouse is again lit, in consequence of the energetic remonstrances of the French Ambassador against a violation of neutrality."

Austria has promised not to enter Tuscany through the Pontifical States.

Letters from Rome, in the Marseilles journals, state that the Pope is about to send a pastoral letter to all Catholic Bishops, requesting them to order public prayers for peace to be offered up; and that Cardinal Antonelli has issued a diplomatic note which declares that the Roman Government will, in the existing war, maintain a strict neutrality.

TUSCANY.

The new Ministry has been formed. The following are its members:—M. Buoncompagni, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Baron Ricasoli, Minister of the Interior; Marquis Ridolfi, Minister for Public Instruction; Counsellor Paggi, Minister of Justice; M. Busacca, Finance Minister; and M. Caminatti, a Piedmontese Colonel, War Minister.

The Provisional Government inaugurated its legislative career by a decree abolishing the punishment of death, without distinction of offences. By other decrees the Grand Ducal ordinance of March 21, 1859, against the public press, is repealed; the two Universities of Pisa and Siena are re-established; the late Ministers of the Grand Duke are dismissed, as also General Ferrari, Commander-in-Chief of the Tuscan Army; and Count de Cambray Digny is appointed Civil Commissary in the Corps of Observation. Except the Austrian Minister, none of the representatives of foreign Powers at Florence have taken down their escutcheons; those of Sardinia, France, and England have entered into official relations with the Provisional Government.

[The continuation of the article on the "Revolution in Tuscany," by our Correspondent in Florence, is unavoidably deferred until next week.]

NAPLES.

The Government of the Two Sicilies has given notice by its agents at the different European Courts that his Neapolitan Majesty intends to observe the strictest neutrality towards all Powers during the present complications.

The emotion of the King on learning the situation of affairs in Italy has very much aggravated his disease.

BAVARIA.

The Government of Bavaria has ordered the raising of a loan of four millions of florins, at $\frac{4}{5}$ per cent, and at the price of 97, to meet military requirements.

A letter from Munich states that it is the intention of the Bavarian Government to concentrate a *corps d'armée* in a camp to be formed in the environs of that capital.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian *Moniteur* publishes the following note in its official part:—"Belgium has adhered to the principles laid down in the declaration of the Paris Congress of April 16, 1856. This adhesion was published conjointly with the declaration of the Belgian *Moniteur* of June 8, 1856. The mercantile community are informed that instructions have been addressed on this subject to the judicial, maritime, and military authorities. Every person subject to the laws of the kingdom who shall take part in privateering, or in acts contrary to the duties of neutrality, will expose himself on the one side to be treated as a pirate abroad, and on the other to be prosecuted with the utmost rigour before the Belgian tribunals."

UNITED STATES.

The trial of Mr. Sickles terminated at Washington on the 26th ult. After about an hour spent in deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty." "The burst of feeling that ensued," says the *New York Herald*, "beggars all description. For several minutes the court was a scene of uproar that was unparalleled. Hundreds yelled as though they had gone mad, others wept, and a great number leaped into the dock and embraced the prisoner wildly." Sundry other extravagances were indulged in, and the counsel for the defence were, in the evening, honoured with a serenade.

The steam-boat St. Nicholas, while on her passage from St. Louis to New Orleans, exploded her boilers when near Helena, Arkansas, and about seventy-five persons were supposed to have been killed, while many others were injured.

A serious difficulty has sprung up in Utah between General Johnston and Judge Cradlebaugh on the one side, and Governor Cumming on the other, growing out of the call of the Judge upon the General for troops to protect his court, which action was distasteful to the Governor. The Governor is sustained by the Mormons, and the Judge, probably to avoid a collision of the citizens and military, removed his court from Provo to Camp Floyd. The Mormons, it appears, were stirred up to the brink of revolt in consequence of the investigations in progress respecting charges of murder preferred against some of their head men who had fled from justice. It is reported that a large body of Indians had banded with the Mormons, resolved to resist the arrest of the suspected parties.

The St. George's Society of New York celebrated its seventy-third anniversary on the 25th of April. Bishop Southgate preached the anniversary sermon, in which he lauded England as the peacemaker of Europe, and attributed the peace congress proposed to be held to the mission of Lord Cowley to Vienna. The society celebrated the anniversary in the evening by a grand banquet at the Astor House. Similar demonstrations by members of this society took place in other parts of the Union.

California advices to April the 5th, and 1,723,352 dols. in gold, have reached New York. General Walker (the Filibuster) and Colonel Natzmer were at San Francisco, and it was supposed that Sonora would, perhaps, soon claim their attention. The California markets were dull, owing to heavy arrivals of goods from all quarters.

From all parts of the country the most favourable reports in regard to the prospects of the growing crops have been received at New York. In the middle and northern line of Southern States the promise of the grain, tobacco, and fruit culture, is of the most gratifying kind, while at the same time the early disappearance of the snows from the northern and western States, and the present show of the fields, hold forth every indication of abundance. From a few limited districts only are there complaints of drought, the spring rains having been general and copious in their fall.

TAHITI.—There has been a conflict of authority between the Government of Queen Pomare and the French Governor, which resulted in a violent tumult of the natives. On the 3rd of February the Queen and some of her chiefs were taken into custody and imprisoned by the French officers. Peace was restored between the high-treaty parties on the 5th of February, when the Queen dismissed some of her Ministers who were hostile to the French, and acknowledged the full power of the Napoleon Protectorate.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

MAY 6.

THE war has begun, and the new literature of the telegraph is about to receive a terrible inauguration. For the last four days men have turned away impatiently from the carefully-written "leaders" of the ablest writers—from the thoughtful speculations of far-seeing politicians—to look out for the three or four eventful lines, often vague and almost incoherent, with names perhaps mistaken or misspelt, in which, like the oracles of old, a whole history was comprised.

From the hour that Baron Kellersperg, charged with M. Cavour's despatch, took his journey back towards the Lombard frontier, men watched with an intense expectancy what the next move of Austria might be. In the courteous hospitality of the Court which made Baron Kellersperg a guest at the Royal table, unpractised speculators imagined they saw the signs of a submissive policy. "Cavour is going to yield"—"Cavour has yielded"—"The Cabinet consents to the disarmament"—were the phrases in every mouth, with no other foundation than the courtesy of the King to one who came—albeit in such hostile guise—as an ambassador. The burst of enthusiasm that followed the contradiction of this rumour made it a measure of prudence for the Baron to take his departure privately, and leave Turin by an unsuspected route.

How full of deep and anxious thoughts must the Austrian have been as he wended his way back over that vast plain so soon to shake beneath the tramp of thousands in march! how eagerly he may have stretched his gaze to catch last impressions of a scene where, within almost hours, the fate of his nation must be decided! His path lay through Marengo—a fatal name to the ear of Austria.

Of the secret history of the three days that followed we are not likely ever to hear the exact truth. That Austria did not seize with promptitude the only advantage her rash summons had conferred, and strike the first blow on Piedmont ere France could come to her rescue, we have all seen, and all of us have wearied ourselves in conjecturing what her reasons might be. That the last despairing project thrown out by England could have weighed sufficiently with her as to influence her whole plan is not easy to conceive. As little can we imagine that she had so built upon Piedmontese submission as to be unprepared for the rejection of her demand. May it have been that, shocked by the declaration of the English Premier in his disclaimer of this violent step, Austria paused for a moment, and hesitated over the terrible future her own rashness had provoked? Was there one last regretful thought given to that public opinion she had so contemptuously outraged?

A thousand stories are rife on this subject. How, the policy having been that of the Emperor, unsanctioned by Count Buol, the gravest dissensions prevailed in the Cabinet. How, Field Marshal Hesse, the true successor of Radetzky, having remonstrated on the temerity of an aggressive war, the Emperor rudely said, "It is easy to see you are too old!"

It is difficult to accord credence to such narratives, but far more difficult would be the task of inducing an Italian to disbelieve them. In fact, he has a sort of childish pleasure in exaggerating, even to himself, every incident and every trait that can disparage his enemy. And thus at this moment the world here is filled with tales of German stupidity, German ignorance, coarseness, and cruelty, such as would tax the credulity of the most believing to accept.

As an instance, they say that "the Croat soldiers are enlisted with the special contract of never being obliged to serve beyond the limits of the empire; and that, having heard that the Ticino formed that boundary, they obstinately refused to cross the Adige and Mincio lest by accident they might be transgressing the boundary for which they had stipulated, and thus unwittingly be themselves the breakers of the contract."

That Croats—the same Croats who for seven years occupied Tuscany and the Legations—care where they go, or that the Austrian military discipline would respect their scruples, must be told to persons very little acquainted with the empire and its subjects.

As to the Italian spirit, there can be but one testimony. There never was a burst of patriotism more noble, more self-sacrificing, nor more universal. It embraces every rank, class, and condition. The noble of vast fortune, with every accident to make life enjoyable, the hard-toiling peasant gathering dim visions of the struggle from afar, are all involved in it.

Within the last few days two young Attachés of Legation—a class usually from very instinct removed from sympathy with a soldier's life—have joined the Piedmontese ranks, one Count Perroni, Attaché at Florence, son of the General Perroni who fell at Novara, the other Count Cavour, nephew of the great statesman, whose genius and daring have conceived this tremendous enterprise. These young men, he it remembered, are amongst the first and the wealthiest families of Turin, and it is the common soldiers' lot, in all its hardships, dangers, and privations, they have thus freely accepted.

A country that can offer such examples as these, not by tens or twenties, but by hundreds and tens of hundreds, cannot be long enslaved. There are sentiments stronger than treaty obligations, and sympathies more powerful than protocols. These are of this number.

[Two letters from our valued correspondent in Italy were delayed their transmission that we were constrained to omit them. One, dispatched on the 15th of April, did not arrive in London until the 29th.]

The Duke of Modena, by a decree dated the 3rd, has concentrated all political and police powers in the hands of his commandant of dragoons.

MEXICO.—General Miramon had succeeded in forcing the lines of the Liberal generals, Ampudia and Llave, at Orizaba, and hastened forward to the capital, which city he reached on April 11, with a diminished army. This victorious general had already commenced the work of slaughter, and was murdering peaceable foreigners indiscriminately. He had also issued a formal protest against the recognition of the Juarez Government. The exequator of Mr. Black, the American Consul-general, had been withdrawn, and he was banished from the country. Mazatlan had been captured by Pesqueira. The English were threatening that and the other Mexican Pacific ports, and were demanding payment of claims. At Vera Cruz, also, matters were approaching a crisis. The British Minister had insisted on the full payment of all the claims of his countrymen, and had instructed the commander of the British fleet at that station to demand a million and a half of dollars from the Custom-house in Vera Cruz, and, in case of refusal, to bombard the city.

AUSTRALIA.—The screw steam-ship *Great Britain* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday with advices from Melbourne to the 2nd of March, 32,000 ounces of gold dust on freight, 53 saloon, 32 second cabin, and 239 intermediate and steerage passengers. Markets of all descriptions were without improvement. Flour for consumption had moved off steadily, but prices were without change. An extraordinary amount of activity prevailed among the miners. Prospecting parties without number were being rewarded by the discovery of most promising fields. Mining associations were on the increase. Destructive fires had occurred at Melbourne and Ballarat. At the Ballarat diggings general dullness prevailed in trading circles. Advices from Adelaide at Melbourne to the 26th report the produce markets steady, with the exception of wheat, which was less firm than flour. Tins and sugars had gone off at satisfactory prices. Advices from Sydney to the same date report the receipt, during the week ended the 25th of February, at 2709 ounces of gold into the Sydney branch of the Royal Mint.

AFRICA.—The African Company's Royal mail-steamship *Armenian* arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last, with mails from Bonny, Cape Coast Castle, Lagos, Sierra Leone, Cape Palmas, Teneriffe, &c. Her Majesty's despatch boat *Spitfire* had arrived at Sierra Leone. The steamer *Trident* had left Sierra Leone for the Bompers, where serious disturbances were existing. The Governor of Sierra Leone comes home by the *Armenian*; the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Alexander Fitzjames, governing in his absence. The *Rainbow*, screw-steamship, had passed safely over the dreaded bar of Lagos. At the Gold Coast the attention of the people was being given to the cultivation of cotton, and some of the more gentle of the native rulers were induced to embark in its production. Commercial news is exceedingly meagre from all parts; at Sierra Leone business was depressed. The King of Gabon Obe has refused to allow palm oil to pass through his country, alleging that the Ebbadams people had annoyed him. The real reason is said to be the French emigration scheme. The quantity of oil this year will, it is supposed, be very low. Dr. Baikie, of the Niger expedition, left Rabbi on the 14th of March, and arrived at Oghomastro on the 27th, all well. In consequence of the stoppage of the oil trade at Badagry and Porto Nova by the King of the latter place, the English consul was compelled to get Lieut. Glover to take charge of the *Rainbow*, to convey him to meet the ship of war *Bruno*, and explain to the King that he had broken his treaty by stopping the trade, and to order him to open it immediately.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

SCULLY V. INGRAM.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday last, the Judges unanimously granted a new trial in this case without hearing the defendant's counsel.

At every one of the Metropolitan Police Courts, excepting Bow-street, a donation of £100 was received on Tuesday from the executors of the late Miss Jane Clark, Court milliner, Regent-street.

THE CHARTERHOUSE.—Sir George J. Turner, one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, was on Wednesday elected a Governor of the Charterhouse in the place of the late Earl of Devon. The learned Governor is an old Carthusian.

THE AGAPEMONE.—Application was made to Vice-Chancellor Sir J. Stuart on Saturday to interfere and prevent the alienation of £5728 in the Three per Cents, which had been transferred by Miss Nottidge, a deceased inmate of the Agapemone, to the name of Henry James Prince, at the head of that establishment. Miss Nottidge died without making a will, and the legal representative naturally seeks to get possession of the money so madly disposed of. An interim order was granted, as prayed.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 956 boys and 947 girls (in all 1903 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-58 the average number was 1645.—The total deaths in London, which were 1207 in the last week of April, declined to 1108 in the week that ended last Saturday. The deaths that occurred last week were less by 58 than the corrected average for the first week of May.

THE LATE SALE OF ARMY COMMISSIONS.—The indictment against Edward Mortimer (called Captain Mortimer), Thomas Robert Marshall, army clothier, and — Eicke, charged with fraudulently disposing of commissions in the Army, has been, by order of a Judge at Chambers, removed, by a writ of certiorari, into the Court of Queen's Bench. One of the defendants charged as being implicated (Eicke), for whose apprehension a reward was offered, surrendered on Tuesday, and put in bail. The trial will not take place until the sittings after Trinity Term.

ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT COLLEGE.—At the annual general meeting of Governors, held at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday last, the following gentlemen were elected members of the council for the ensuing year:—Dr. James Bird, Hyde Park-square; Dr. Chowne, Connaught-place, West; George Thomas Dale, Esq., Pembroke-place; Henry Hancock, Esq., Harley-street; Charles Hogg, Esq., Aldersgate-street; John H. Lance, Esq., Holmwood, Dorking; George M. Robinson, Esq., Paragon, New Kent-road; Francis Webb, Esq., Chancery-lane; Edward Headland, Esq., Upper Portland-place; John Sims Smith, Esq., Croydon.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT KING'S COLLEGE.—The annual distribution of the prizes to the students at King's College took place on Saturday last by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The visitors present included the Bishop of Lichfield and a large number of the aristocracy and friends of the students. Mr. Partridge, the Dean and Professor of Anatomy, stated before the distribution that there were 174 students in the college, of whom 80 were new ones, and of these 53 had matriculated. The conduct of the students had been most satisfactory during the year, and many who had taken honours in the college had been appointed to posts of honourable distinction in their profession.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—CONFERRING DEGREES.—The interesting ceremony of conferring degrees on different grades of students of the University of London took place on Wednesday, at two o'clock, in Burlington House, and was witnessed by a very numerous company of ladies and gentlemen. In the splendid hall, profusely adorned with portraits of men who have been eminent in science and art, from two to three hundred persons must have been present. The Chancellor (Earl Granville) wore under the plain University gown his splendid Court uniform of blue, and the Vice-Chancellor and the greater portion of the senate and students appeared in academic costume.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—A conversation was held on Saturday evening last at this institution. The guests, to the number of six hundred, commenced assembling shortly after eight o'clock. Messrs. Murray, Heath, and Fry contributed some stereoscopic views of the moon, which excited much interest, as well as some beautiful sea views. Some microscopes were contributed by Mr. Ladd, the selection of objects shown under them being of the most curious and interesting character. A model of the first gold nugget brought to England from Australia, and also a model of the largest, were exhibited by Professor Tennant. The patent self-cleansing water cistern and filter, invented by Mr. James Rae, attracted considerable attention.

THE RIVAL OPERA HOUSES.—The hearing of the case Gye v. Graziari and Smith, for an interim injunction to restrain Signor Graziari from singing at Drury-lane Theatre, was resumed and concluded on Wednesday at the Vice-Chancellor's Court, before Sir W. Page Wood. His Honour went at considerable length into an examination of various points of the case, and into the arguments of the counsel for the defendants, and concluded by saying that he should grant the injunction to restrain Francisco Graziari from singing at any opera or concert in London other than at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, except at private or gratuitous concerts, without the written consent of plaintiff, and particularly from singing at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane; and also to restrain Mr. Smith from permitting Graziari to sing at Drury Lane.

THE SCEPTRE OF AN EASTERN SOVEREIGN.—An emblem of Eastern sovereignty has been deposited with Messrs. Phillips, jewellers, of Cockspur-street. It consists of a sceptre, which has been found in the treasury-room of the King's apartments at Lucknow when our troops entered. It was given to Lieutenant Morland, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, by one of the men, and by him presented to the present owner, Mr. W. H. Russell, who has deposited it at Messrs. Phillips, where it can be seen. It was recognised in Lucknow as a very ancient sceptre, sent by the King of Delhi (the Mogul) in 1785 to the Nawab Vizier of Oude, as a token of his favour, and it was usually kept in the Hooseinabad, and used in the annual processions by the King when proceeding from that place to the Imaumbarah. The head is composed of one massive piece of fine Oriental clouded agate, elaborately fluted, in the form of a mace, and enriched with rubies and emeralds. The handle, which is about twenty inches in length, is composed of varied specimens of Oriental jaspers and agates, cylindrically cut, and divided by light ferrules of fine gold.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The fifteenth annual festival of the Artists' Benevolent Fund took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Saturday last.—Mr. A. Beresford Hope presiding, supported by about eighty friends of the institution—which consists of two distinct branches—the Artists' Annuity Fund and the Artists' Benevolent Fund. The annuity fund is raised and wholly supported by the contributions of its members for their own relief in sickness and superannuation, and is maintained by about 300 members. The other branch consists of a benevolent fund, to be supported by the donations and subscriptions of the patrons of the fine arts, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the members of the annuity fund, and it was in aid of this fund that the festival of Saturday evening was held. Since the formation of the fund, £21,339 7s. 5d. has been distributed in relieving widows and orphans of British artists, and during the last year fifty-one widows received annuities amounting in the aggregate to £785, and eighteen orphans the sum of £39 15s. Her Majesty forwarded her usual annual donation of £105. The list of subscriptions amounted to close upon £380.

LONDON, BRIGHTON, AND SOUTH COAST RAILWAY.—On Monday afternoon a special general meeting of the proprietors of the above railway was held at the Bridgehouse Hotel, to consider a bill to enable the company to make alterations in their existing lines, and to make a new railway at Norwood, and a bill to authorise the London and South-Western Company to make new works which will empower the two companies to make arrangements for carrying on the London and Portsmouth traffic. Mr. Leo Schuster, the chairman of the board of directors, presided. Owing to the dispute with the London and South-Western, the attendance was numerous. The chairman, before entering upon the business of the day, gave some explanation of the contest with the South-Western. When he joined the company, thirteen years ago, a policy of peace towards neighbours was adopted, and from that time till recently that policy was strictly adhered to. No rival or competing schemes were promoted in Parliament, and the company remained on harmonious terms with its neighbours east and west. In that feeling of amity the South-Western Company became joint proprietors with the Brighton in the Corham line to Portsmouth, the South-Western allowing their duplicate line to lapse. This was in 1848, and an arrangement was made for dividing the Portsmouth traffic between the companies. Subsequently, in 1852, the Gosport traffic was brought into the arrangement. In that year the direct Portsmouth was brought out, and, to the surprise of everybody, the scheme was ultimately carried out. One of the stipulations of 1852 was that neither company should take any action with reference to this Portsmouth line without the consent of the other. In January, 1853, another agreement was come to, whereby the South-Western was to undertake the working of the line, but not to purchase it without the consent of the Brighton. That agreement the South-Western had violated; they had refused to allow the Brighton to participate in the purchase, and finding that the South-Western would not refer the matter in dispute, the Brighton opened its competition against the South-Western. The loss by this competition was falling upon the South-Western to the extent of £1 per mile, whereas this company was gaining 1s. 7d. per mile by it. The South-Western had made overtures to return to the old far, but the Brighton would only consent to do so upon the recognition by the South-Western of the principle of non-intervention. The eighteen weeks of the Brighton for this year showed an increase of £71,250 over last year. After a lengthened discussion the two bills were agreed to, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MAY MEETINGS.

The May meeting of the NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY was held on Monday at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis of Cholmondeley. The report stated that the issue for the last year in Bibles amounted to 30,874, and in Testaments to 3164. The total income of the year was above £3000. The report concluded by pressing on the meeting the necessity of giving the society further pecuniary aid.

The annual meeting of the NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE was held on Wednesday evening at Exeter Hall. In the absence of Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P., Mr. Joseph Payne was called to the chair. The hall was crowded in every part. Mr. Payne treated the meeting to one of his humorous addresses, and speeches were also delivered by Mr. Gough and several other gentlemen. This society consists of a president, twenty-five vice-presidents, a committee of fifteen, a staff of eight lecturers and agents, 1000 subscribing members, and 200 subscribing societies.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY was held on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Hall—Major-General Alexander in the chair. The secretary read the report, which stated that, during the last year, 2847 English Bibles and 1408 English Testaments had been issued by the society. The gross income for the year, including a balance brought over from last year, was £1104 15s. 1d., which had been expended, with the exception of a cash balance which remained in hand of £75 11s. 7d.

An early breakfast meeting in connection with the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION took place on Tuesday morning at the society's rooms, 165, Aldersgate-street. The parties assembled at six o'clock, but notwithstanding the earliness of the hour there was a numerous attendance. After doing justice to a substantial breakfast served up in the spacious rooms connected with the institution, the parties present assembled in the lecture-hall of the institution, when the chair was taken by the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.; and, prayer having been offered up, several interesting addresses were delivered.

Mr. Samuel Morley presided on Tuesday evening at the fortieth annual meeting of the HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY. The Chairman said, after alluding in terms of praise to the work already done by the society that there was an amount of heathenism among their population which if heard of as existing among the islanders in the South Sea would excite an intense enthusiasm. But they were looking to a distance—to China and to India—when they should look at home. The report and balance-sheet were then read, the latter document showing a total of receipts, ordinary and extraordinary, of £5,846 14s. 5d., leaving, however, a balance due to the treasurer of £370 5s. 8d. The report was unanimously adopted, and several clergymen afterwards addressed the meeting.

The anniversary festival of ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, established for the cure of fistula and kindred diseases, was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday evening, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor presiding. In proposing the toast of the evening, the chairman stated that the hospital had been established for the cure and relief of diseases of a most painful nature, and but for it hundreds and thousands might have sunk into the grave in the greatest misery. He was gratified to see that during the past year 332 patients had been discharged cured, and 344 materially relieved, whilst only one had been discharged incurable. The subscriptions of the evening amounted to upwards of £800. Mr. George Holgate Foster, lately deceased, has left £5000, to the hospital, in addition to £3000 which, during his lifetime, he anonymously gave to the building-fund.

On Tuesday the annual examination of the children in the ORPHAN WORKING AYLUM took place in the schoolroom of the institution, at Haverstock-hill. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hanbury, M.P., and there was a very numerous attendance of visitors. The children, at present amounting to 258, of whom two thirds are boys, were plainly but neatly clothed, and their healthy appearance bore ample testimony to the good treatment they receive and the excellent situation of the institution. The children were examined in reading, scripture, geography, history, mental arithmetic, and grammar. The answering was excellent. During the intervals of examination hymns were sung. At the close the children were briefly addressed by the chairman. A distribution of the prizes was afterwards made. An addition of twenty-five children is shortly to be made to this school.

The sixth annual meeting of the RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION, which was established for providing places of worship for the destitute poor, was held on Tuesday evening in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall—Mr. W. J. Maxwell in the chair. Mr. J. A. Merrington (the hon. sec.) read the report, which entered fully into the objects of the society and its operations during the past year. There were now in active operation forty preaching stations, with an average attendance of 2500 of the class for whose special benefit they have been opened. In connection with most of the stations were Sunday schools, bodies of tract distributors, penny savings banks, and other agencies calculated to improve the condition of the poorer classes. The receipts for the year had been £259 11s. 6d., and the expenditure £290 5s. 1d.

The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on Monday evening, in Exeter Hall, over the May meeting of the RAGGED SCHOOL UNION. The noble chairman said, this was the fifteenth anniversary of the society. They were rapidly advancing, and now had 23,000 children in the schools. They had about 160 edifices in which the children were taught; they had 369 paid teachers, 360 more paid monitors, 4000 children in the industrial classes, 326 shoelaces, whose earnings for the year amounted to about £4000, and had put out 1740 into domestic service and other employment, which did not include some 500 children sent from the different refuges. An encouraging report was read by the secretary, and several clergymen addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminating the proceedings.

On Monday Lord John Russell presided at the meeting of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY. During the past year the normal college had been attended by 255 young persons, and seven hundred towns and villages had been visited by the society's inspectors. Sir James Kay Schultze expressed the satisfaction he had experienced in witnessing the annual examination that preceded the meeting, indicating as it did the great advance which had been made in the education of the children. He also remarked upon the increase of Parliamentary grants for educational purposes from £20,000 to £700,000, declaring his conviction that thrice the present amount ought not to be begrudged for the education of the people. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. W. Cadman, Mr. Gurney Hoare, the Rev. B. S. Hardy, the Rev. H. Christopherson, Mr. Unthank, and Mr. Foster; and a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the noble chairman.

The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the CRIPPLES' HOME was held on Tuesday, at Willis's Rooms—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. It appeared from the report that forty girls, the greater number of them afflicted with lameness, are maintained in this the only industrial home in the kingdom for cripples. These are taught straw-bonnet and mat making, to enable them to earn a livelihood when they leave the Home. They stay in it three years. There is attached to the institution a refuge for the rescue of young girls from vice and immorality. Another part of the institution, in which babies from the age of three weeks to two years, the children of women obliged to go out to work, are received from seven in the morning to seven in the evening, and provided with food at the charge of 1½d. each. The income of the charity for the year amounted in subscriptions and donations to £847 12s. 6d., being an increase of £251 0s. 2d. on the year. A further sum, however, was required for the enlargement of the premises, and to provide a sick fund to send the weakly children from time to time to the seaside. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, by the Rev. W. Routh, and by other gentlemen.

The Bishop of London is prevented from resuming his usual Tuesday levees for the clergy at London House, St. James's-square, until Tuesday, May 17.

The writs for the new Convocation of the province of Canterbury, consequent upon the dissolution of Parliament, have been issued, and are returnable on the 1st of June.

Highly successful meetings in favour of a policy of non-intervention during the present war have been held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sunderland, and other places.

Among the arrivals at the Oatlands Park Hotel are the following:—Capt. Little, Mr. Power and Lady Panmure, Col. Clifton, Mrs. Walpole, Lady E. Petre, Major Frower and family, Mr. Owen Jones and family.

The newly-appointed Bishop of Bangor is the Venerable James Colquhoun Campbell, Archdeacon of Llandaff, and M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, who has for many years been the zealous and laborious Rector of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganshire, where his loss will be deeply and most deservedly lamented.

JAPAN.—Cholera has been raging in Japan to a frightful extent. At Jeddo alone the deaths are reported at 150,000 in one month. Allisima and Odawara had also suffered greatly. The outbreak of this dreadful scourge so soon after the time the foreign embassies were settled at Jeddo, had led the people to attribute to them its introduction into their country, and superstition points to the coincidence as a punishment for opening Japan to foreigners. By the latest accounts the disease was less virulent.

MRS. JERROLD, widow of the late Douglas Jerrold, expired on Friday night, the 6th instant, at her residence, Fairfield Villa, near Broadstairs, Kent. The health of Mrs. Jerrold has been gradually declining since her lamented husband's death, which sad event she survived not quite two years.

MR. E. V. RIPPINGILLE, an artist of considerable merit, but better known a quarter of a century since than of late years, died suddenly of disease of the heart, on Good Friday, at a railway station near Birmingham. His chief works were "The Progress of Drunkenness," and "The Country Post-office." One of his pictures is in the Vernon Gallery.

LITERATURE.

THE LAW RELATING TO THE REMOVAL OF NUISANCES INJURIOUS TO HEALTH, and to the Prevention of Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases, with the Statutes, including the Public Health Act, 1858. By WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM GLEN, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, and of the Poor-law Board.—**THE LAW RELATING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT** in Relation to Sanitary and other Matters, together with the Public Health Act, 1848, the Local Government Act, 1858, and the other Incorporated Acts. By WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM GLEN. Butterworths.

These two legal treatises, by Mr. Cunningham Glen are, both in conception and execution, works of great practical utility, as giving to all parties concerned or interested concise and complete compilations in which may be readily found and understood the law relating to that vital statutory jurisprudence which would protect the public health and preserve us from the mortal danger of noxious nuisances. Sad it is to think that humanity in any class of society is so weak and reckless as to require so much legislation for the mere security of its own existence. Mr. Glen's analysis of the legal practice as to removing nuisances, which forms the text part of the first of these works, is written with elegance and with remarkable perspicuity. In Mr. Glen's second book, that on the public health, there appears a chapter quite consulting to read, entitled "Obstructions and Nuisances in Streets." Amid the innumerable and interminable street annoyances which London, far more than any other large city in civilised Europe, is daily subject to, we have, at least, the comfort here to find a multitude of enactments to protect us from such annoyances. Here we see that penalties are attached to such offences in streets as exposing animals for sale, exercising horses, leaving carts or carriages standing, furious driving, obstructing the footways, singing improper songs, letting off fireworks, sliding, cleaning windows by standing on the outside sill, riotous conduct, playing, &c. It is a pity that each member of the metropolitan police, from Sir Richard Mayne downwards, is not presented with a copy of Mr. Glen's book at the public expense, and made to study and comprehend it. At any rate, the public is much indebted to Mr. Glen for these expositions of the law.

A HANDY BOOK ON CRIMINAL LAW, applicable chiefly to Commercial Transactions. By W. CAMPBELL SLEIGH, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Routledge and Co.

This book is well enough as far as it goes, but, unfortunately, it is part of a whole which cannot be easily divided. Our criminal jurisprudence is so linked and connected together that, even for information on any particular part of it, the whole must be within reach of the reader, or he may chance to be at fault for a reference. For this reason legal books of this kind touching the criminal law, however ably written—such books, for instance, as Sir Eardley Wilmot's excellent treatise on burglary—are seldom in the vogue their intrinsic merit deserves. Nevertheless, Mr. Sleigh's essay is plainly and intelligibly written, and is well worthy the study of persons connected with commercial or mercantile affairs. Its chief value, indeed, is as an essay.

DAVENPORT DUNN. By CHARLES LEVER. Chapman and Hall.

Mr. Lever's last monthly serial, having been brought to a close, has been published in a collected form, in one rather bulky volume. The present story has all the merits and all the defects of the narrator. One of the drawbacks both to author and reader in the system of tales published monthly is, as every one knows, that the work, as a whole, loses the advantages of light, and shade, and sequence which a connected work of fiction possesses. Those who have read the monthly numbers are content to go no further, while they who undertake to attack the work in the gross often find the attempt too much for them. The history of Davenport Dunn presents to us almost the identical materials of Mr. Lever's recent novels. There is the wonderful Irishman of the middle rank who, more or less of an evil spirit, governs his country from behind the scenes; who is mixed up, by the force of circumstances, with a marvellous young girl, the daughter of a ruined Irish great family, who is the counteracting good spirit, and the ministering angel and partial regenerator, of the Irish people; there is the dashing soldier, always in the imminent deadly breach; and the wonderful swindler, horse-dealing and racing, of course, and his tools and victims; and the imbecile Peer, and the plastic Chief Secretaries, and all the other stereotyped contributors to that high-pressure story which Mr. Lever carries so unflinchingly through twenty months. This time the interest and the novelty are sought to be evoked from the introduction of the career of John Sadleir, the Crimean War, and the working of the Encumbered Estates Court. How far this plan has been successful has no doubt been long since decided by Mr. Lever's very numerous readers.

SIX YEARS IN RUSSIA. By an ENGLISH LADY. Hurst and Blackett.

It is not the easiest matter in the world even for a practised writer to tell the history of every-day life in a new country without running the risk of being pretentious or dry, or else of falling into a circumstantiality which is tedious. On the whole, the authoress of this work seems to have hit the medium between the two. The work mainly consists of just such pictures as a lady who has seen something of life, and who is not a professional authoress, would tell of the inner life of a country which is still little known, or at least comprehended in the rest of Europe, and who had special opportunities of observation. If in portions of the work the statements of facts and the narrative of habits and feelings are not exactly novel, yet there is a freshness running through every detail which assures one of the direct and immediate impression made on the mind of a person who evidently possesses great capability of enjoyment and appreciation, and displays less of what we may call the biliary side of the disposition of English travellers than we are accustomed to meet with in books of travel. Among the noticeable points in these volumes we may speak of the dissertation on the supposed common origin of the Scotch and Russians, which is made to account for many similarities of personal configuration, tastes, and habits; and, above all, for the more than ordinarily ready way in which Scotchmen become engrafted on Russia. Certain revelations on the subject of the state of health of the Emperor Nicholas previous to and during the Crimean war go far to show that most of the conjectures with regard to what was supposed to be his sudden death, in February, 1856, have no foundation whatever, and that there were predisposing causes sufficient to

account for his decease, quite apart from any immediate connection with the existing state of things when it occurred. The two volumes before us may, on the whole, be said to be not only varied, amusing, and interesting, but to contain a considerable amount of information of the public as well as the social life of Russia, and not a little experience of the habits and character of its people.

A DECADE OF ITALIAN WOMEN. By T. A. TROLLOPE. Chapman and Hall.

In these days a student of Italian literature has a claim to come before the public which ought to be, if it be not, universally recognised. Such a history of manners, morals, and of human life generally as may be found in the reading of the period which Mr. Trollope has selected in his present volumes stands, perhaps, alone. Already noted as the author of a "Life of Catherine de Medicis," Mr. Trollope naturally meets with attention when he presents us with the lives of ten Italian women who occupied, each in her way, remarkable attitudes in the social system of their day. It is probable that not too many of us know exactly who and what that St. Catherine of Sienna was who has been painted by the greatest artists into an ideality which is little consistent with the statement of the unsparing chronicler, that she was the diseased, sensitive, cat-leptic, but imaginative daughter of a poor dyer, who became a willing and admirable tool in the hands of an unscrupulous body like the Dominicans, ravenous for ecclesiastical power. How much do many of us know of Catherine Sforza, daughter of the Duke of Milan,

which the artist has invested the figures, which certain unerring marks designate as portraits; while the costumes, which are very rich and elaborate, are treated with a minuteness and care which no doubt are necessary to the completeness of the picture, but which might have been less conscientiously dealt with by some hands. Jacob's picture of "Morning on the Nile" is the companion work to his "Golden Horn, Constantinople," which has been engraved in a former Number of this Journal, as a tribute to the merits of a distinguished member of the Belgian school. The scene is evidently laid in the vicinity of the Great Pyramids, and includes several features peculiar to the locality, in the shape of buildings, camels, coasting-boats and their passengers, all of which are in excellent keeping. The execution of the engraving is worthy of every commendation. Both the pictures in question are in her Majesty's gallery at Osborne. The statue of Dr. Barrow, by Noble, has been recently placed in a niche of the ante-chapel of Trinity College, Cambridge, as a companion figure to that of Lord Bacon, which fills the opposite niche, being a gift from the Marquis of Lansdowne. The figure, which is executed in Carrara marble, is in a sitting posture, representing the learned theologian and mathematician with the symbols of those sciences in each hand. It is very clearly and finely engraved. The letterpress department of the *Journal* is unusually abundant and varied in its character; the advent of the Exhibition season of course adding to the responsibilities and requirements of the issue for the present month, and very pleasant reading is to be found therein.

The National Magazine.—This less pretentious, but still avowed, chronicle of the fine arts has no less than nine engravings, including Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Bacchante," "Samuel," by Bell Smith; "The Mountain Rath," by Hengell; "The Pet Donkey," by Shayer; and "The Water-carriers of Madrid," by Macquoid. "The Family Idol," by T. Morton; and "A Flock of Geese," by Isambert, ought not to be omitted from the list. A noticeable fact is that Mr. Robert Brough undertakes to illustrate a tale which he conducts through the pages of the magazine, and, contrary to general experience of the combination of author and artist in one work, he really does make his pictures tally with his story in a manner which goes so far beyond the efforts of a mere amateur as to cause one to remember that we have heard that Mr. Brough began life as an artist. Among contributors to the literary department are Miss Isa Craig, Mr. Sutherland Edwards, and the author of "A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam;" while the nameless articles are numerous and the subjects diversified. On the whole, this is a good number of the magazine.

Titan.—This periodical, though quite as full as ordinarily, does not contain many titles on its list of contents. This is by no means a defect, as the articles which are given are interesting and well-written; and an improvement is made in the magazine system of giving monthly instalments of tales, for no less than six chapters at once are offered to the reader of the story of "Getting On." Four new books are reviewed carefully and suggestively, which we take to be also a better mode of treating works worthy of notice at all than huddling them up amidst a dozen others of less or no value to make up a show. In this way a publication of this kind may be made to take higher rank than a magazine properly so called.

Meliora.—This is the fifth number of a serial which professes to be a "quarterly review of social science in its ethical, economical, political, and ameliorative aspects"—objects comprehensive enough, and stated in sufficiently high-sounding terms. Nevertheless, no one need be repelled from taking up the book by so formidable an array of large words, for all the subjects are treated pretty much in the ordinary style of periodicals, and are neither more stupendously abstract and dull, nor less agreeable to read, than those of most other publications of its class. The article on "The Literature of Labour" is noticeable as bringing before the reader at once most of the notable "working-men" who have contributed to literature, including the names of Bunyan, Franklin, Cobbett, Hugh Miller, Burritt, Burns, William Gifford, &c., and concluding with Alexander Smith. The other articles are quite consistent with the real intent of the magazine, if they do not positively and actually come up to the standard

which is displayed in the titlepage.

The Universal Review.—The selection of subjects in this now-established candidate for public favour among the monthly periodicals is at once interesting and tactical. It is clear that the circle of contributors to the work is anything but confined; and one traces in the articles a spirit of earnestness and freshness which shows that its conductors have not been content with the employment of hackneyed writers, but have sought for, and as we think found, new but yet sufficiently practised hands wherewith to carry out their work. It is only possible for us to direct attention to the articles entitled "Women neither Nice nor Wise," "Michelet on Love," "The Last of the Moguls," and "French Dramatists and English Adapters." It may be added that one of the articles—namely, "How shall we Vote?"—has been published separately as a pamphlet, apropos of the general election.

PARIS IMPROVEMENTS.—THE BOULEVARD DE SEBASTOPOL.

THE view of the Sebastopol Boulevard given in our present Number represents that portion of it on the left side of the Seine not finished, but which is not yet connected with that larger part on the right side of the river, terminated by the beautiful façade of the Strasbourg Railway. The spire shown in our Engraving is that of the Sainte-Chapelle of the Palace of Justice, so much celebrated for its gilding and for the beauty of its proportions. The buildings in front of it are doomed to immediate destruction; and then the communication between the two portions of the Boulevard will be opened up, and form a continuous and uniform line of road, planted with young trees, of upwards of three miles in length. On the right hand may be seen the old Roman remains, which have been religiously preserved, forming part of the Palace of Clugny; and on the left the large establishment of Messrs. Hachette and Co., the eminent booksellers. It is intended to prolong this boulevard still farther, almost immediately, with fine architectural constructions of six stories high, from one end to the other, so that, when completed, it will certainly be one of the longest and finest lines of road in the world, and a lasting monument of the vigorous measures employed for the embellishment of Paris by the present régime.

A two-page Engraving, printed in colours, of the Boulevard de Sebastopol, with cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard passing through it, will form part of our next week's impression.



THE BOULEVARD DE SEBASTOPOL, PARIS.—FROM A DRAWING BY FELIX THORIGNY.

her adventures and intrigues; of Vittoria Colonna, the beautiful Roman girl, who spent her time, in the absence of her husband (the Marquis Pescara) in the wars, in composing sonnets; of Tullia d'Aragona, who took no small share in the intellectual movement in Italy in the sixteenth century; of Olympia Morata, who reigned as a tenth muse in Ferrara; of Olympia Pamphili, who was practically Pope in Rome; of Bianca Capello, the subtle Venetian, who triumphed over half-a-dozen of the Medici, and, as mistress and wife, of the Grand Duke ruled over the dominions of that family, until she and her husband, Francesco, met with that sudden death which was an institution in the palaces of Florence? The stories of all these lives, and more, will be found told like a romance in Mr. Trollope's work, and one only wishes that the narratives were actually unreal. Although a history of women, certainly this is a book for men only.

Fraser's Magazine.—The current number is not, specially, above the average. Another of the numerous reviews of Mill on Liberty is added to the list, the dimensions of which prove how great a hold on the attention of the reading world the work in question has taken. The article is written by Mr. Buckle, and is highly appreciative, the reviewer laying it down that Mr. Mill is one of England's profoundest thinkers and ablest writers. The more aesthetic articles comprise "Notes on the National Drama of Spain," and a dissertation on Gower's "Confessio Amantes," both of which will repay perusal by those who are curious in their literary tastes. The tales are continued in their fragmentary shape—namely, "Holmby House," which has been stock for some time; and the new story, "Sword and Gown," is advanced a stage. The number concludes with an article on the present state of political affairs, which has the merit of not being too long, and is written, on the whole, in a fair and equal spirit.

The Art-Journal.—The three principal illustrations in the *Art-Journal* for the current month are—"The Spanish Sisters," engraved by Devachez, from the picture in the Royal collection, by J. Phillip, A.R.A.; "Morning on the Nile," engraved by T. A. Prior, from the picture by J. Jacobs, also in the Royal collection; and "Dr. Barrow," engraved by W. Roffe, from the statue by Noble. With regard to the first, it may be said that it is one of the numerous pictures of Spanish life painted by Phillip, and was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1855 under the title of "El Pasco." Nothing can be more characteristic than the demeanour and expression with



"GIORNO DI MERCATO, LUINO, LAGO MAGGIORE."—PAINTED BY W. COLLINGWOOD SMITH.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 17.

WILLS.—The will of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard Grant, of Connaught-place, Hyde Park, and of Brighton, was proved in London, on the 2nd of April, by Dame Lydia Grant, the relict and sole acting executrix, power being reserved to John Gilliam Booty, Esq., of Gray's Inn, solicitor, the other executor. The personality was sworn under £14,000. The will is short, being contained on two sides of foolscap, and there are but two legacies named therein. To Lady Grant he bequeathed his house at Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, for her life, and has left her the furniture, plate, linen, china, wines, and other effects at Brighton and Connaught-place absolutely; and leaves the residue of his property to his sister, Mrs. Ann Shawe, widow of George Shawe, Esq., late of Havant. The will is dated the 8th of August, 1855. Sir Richard attained the rank of Admiral on the 7th of February preceding, and died at Shawfield, Havant, Hampshire, on the 3rd of March, 1859, at the age of seventy-six.

The will of Captain James Robertson Walker, R.N., of Gilgarran, Cumberland, who died there on the 20th of October last, possessed of large estates in Cumberland and in North America, bears date the 21st of October, 1856, and a codicil on the 25th of August, 1858. The will is of considerable length. The estates in Cumberland, and other real estates, he has entailed, making a provision for his wife and settling an annuity upon her. His estates in Nova Scotia he has bequeathed to his brother, John Robertson. He has left a pecuniary legacy to his nephew, James, the son of his deceased brother, Murdoch Robertson, and legacies to others of his family. The executors are John Robertson, Esq. (his brother), John Munro Mackenzie, Esq., N.B., and John Champerly Rutter, Esq., solicitor, of 170, Regent-street, and Ely-place, Holborn, who duly proved the same in the London Court of Probate, on the 29th of April.

The will of Simeon Leete Sell, Esq., of Bassingbourn, Cambridge, which bears date the 6th of February, 1859, was proved in the London Court of Probate, on the 30th of April, by John Seabrook, Esq., of Royston, the acting executor. The deceased has left personality amounting to £30,000, besides real estates. The latter he has portioned out to a sister, a brother, and nephews, leaving to them also pecuniary legacies, as well as to other relatives, appointing his sisters, Edith and Elizabeth, and his brother, Tempest Sell, residuary legatees.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 15.—3rd Sunday after Easter.
MONDAY, 16.—Buffon died, 1783. Full moon, 9h. 7m., p.m.
TUESDAY, 17.—Talleyrand died, 1838.
WEDNESDAY, 18.—Legion of Honour established, 1802.
THURSDAY, 19.—Dunstan.
FRIDAY, 20.—Sun rises, 4h. 14m.; sets, 7h. 49m.
SATURDAY, 21.—Lafayette died, 1834.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 21, 1859.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
0 58	1 2	1 24	1 45	2 5	2 25	2 45
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	8	9	10	11	12	1
8	9	10	11	12	1	2
9	10	11	12	1	2	3
10	11	12	1	2	3	4
11	12	1	2	3	4	5
12	1	2	3	4	5	6

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, May 16, and during the week, reappearance of Miss Ann Sedgwick in the successful new Comedy, *THE WORLD AND THE STAGE*, and in which Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Howe, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Rogers, Miss A. Sedgwick, Mrs. Foynter, Miss Eliza Weekes, and Miss Fanny Wright will also appear; with the new Easter Extravaganza, *ELEOTRA* in a NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT, with magnificent scenery by Fenton; concluding with *TWAS I*.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Last Weeks of Mr. Charles Kean's Management.—MONDAY and during the week will be presented Shakespeare's Historical Play of *HENRY THE FIFTH*. Commencing at Seven o'clock. King Henry, Mr. C. Kean. Chorus, Mrs. C. Kean.

NEW ROYAL PAVILION THEATRE, Whitechapel-road.—JIM MYERS, Proprietor.—On MONDAY and during the week the Original AMERICAN COMPANY (with one exception) will appear, together with Carroll, Hernandez, and numerous other celebrities. Morning Performances Monday and Saturday at Half-past Two; Evening at Seven.

GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE.—Miss Glyn every Evening.—On Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday A WINTER'S TALE. On Thursday, Friday, and Sunday OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. All of which Miss Glyn will appear. To conclude each Evening with *HOW TO MAN THE NAVY*.

CRYSTAL PALACE, FLOWER SHOW.—The FIRST GRAND FLORICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION of the present season will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, MAY 18. Full display of the whole of the Upper Series of Fountains. Display of the Interior Fountains in the Nave and Fine Art Courts during the afternoon. A Military Band and the Orchestral Band of the Company will perform at intervals. Performances on the Great Organ and Pianoforte Recital. Doors open at Twelve. Admission by Two-guinea Season Ticket; or by One-guinea Season Ticket and payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day Ticket, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or, if taken before the day of the Show, on the written order of a Season Ticket-holder, Five Shillings. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending Saturday, May 21.—Monday, open at Nine. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Lectures on the Seat of War, by Mr. Stocqueler, will be delivered at Half-past One and Four, on Monday, Tuesday, and Friday. Orchestral Band, Organ, and Pianoforte performances daily. Wednesday, open at Twelve. First Grand Flower Show of the Season. Display of the Fountains in the Nave and Fine Art Courts during the afternoon, and full display of the whole of the Upper Series of Fountains. Admission by Two-guinea Season Ticket; or by One-guinea Season Ticket and payment of Half-a-Crown; by Day Ticket, Seven Shillings and Sixpence; or, if taken before the day of the Show, on the written order of a Season Ticket-holder, Five Shillings. Children under Twelve, half-price. Saturday, open at Ten. Instrumental Concert and Floral Promenade. Admission by Season Ticket, Six Shillings and Sixpence; or, on payment of Half-a-Crown, under Twelve, One Shilling. Sunday, open Half-past One to Shareholders gratuitously by Tickets.

NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.

A History of the Birds of Europe. With Illustrations. By G. B. Bree. Groombridge and Sons. A Plain Hymnal for the Services of the Church of England. Thompson. A Statistical View of American Agriculture. By J. Jay. Triphur and Co. Boston's Dictionary of Universal Information. Parts I to 6. Boston. Charles Knight's Popular History of England. No. 40. Bradbury and Evans. Composition and Elocution. Houston and Wright. Descriptive Catalogue of the Museum of the Commissioners of Patents at South Kensington. Third Edition. Eyre and Spottiswoode. Eugene Grandet. By H. de Balzac. Dent. Italy. Second Enlarged Edition. Translated from the German. Harwood. How to Lower Ship's Boats. By C. Clifford. C. Wilson. Illustrated Natural History. Part 2. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Routledge and Co. Italy: its Condition. Great Britain: its Policy. Ridgway. Le Poit for May. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Midnight Musings, and other Poems. By G. H. Giddens. Judd and Glass. No. 1. Irish Melodies, with Synchords and Accompaniments for the Pianoforte. People's Edition. No. 6-10. Longman and Co. Parliamentary Reform. By W. Bagehot. Chapman and Hall. Proselytism in India. By G. Norton. Richardson Brothers. Speech of Lord Stanley in the House of Commons on the Financial Resources of India. Smith, Elder, and Co. Staunton's Shakespeare. Part 38. Routledge and Co. That's It; or Plain Teaching. Houston and Wright. The Constitutional Issues for May. Saunders, Otley, and Co. The Coronator's Guide to the Use and Abuse of the Law. By J. J. Dempsey. Second Edition. Hutton and Co. The Englishwoman's Journal for May. Piper and Co. The National Magazine for May. Kent and Co. The Parents' Cabinet of Amusement and Instruction. Smith, Elder, and Co. The Sanitary Condition of the Army. By Sidney Herbert. J. Chapman. The Servants' Behaviour Book. By Mrs. Motherly. Bell and Daldy.

NEW MUSIC RECEIVED.

A Dream of the Past Came O'er Me. Written by J. P. Douglas; composed by G. A. Macfarren. Cramer and Co. Adieu de Schubert. Melodie Reverie, pour le Piano. By P. De Vos. Cramer and Co. Ah, Non Guvange. Arranged for the Pianoforte by F. Favarger. Cramer and Co. Bellona. Grande Marche Triomphale, pour Piano. By A. Schloesser. Wessel and Co. Carmagnola. Marche de Salon, pour Piano. By A. Schloesser. Wessel and Co. Cathedral and Church Chants. By G. H. Thomas. Little Alice. Written by A. Brahms; composed by G. A. Macfarren. Cramer and Co. Constancy Waltz. By Captain J. W. Clayton. F. Moutrie. Dear Apollo. Written by W. H. Bellamy; composed by J. Barnett. Cramer and Co. Deux Nocturnes, pour Piano. Nos. 1. and 2. By S. Heller. Wessel and Co. Fall Me Not. Song for Voice and Piano. Written by Mr. P. Willis; composed by M. W. Balfe. Wessel and Co. Guillaume Tell. Grande Fantaisie, pour le Piano. By A. Schloesser. Wessel and Co. I Hear Thy Voice in Dreaming Hours. Poetry by J. P. Douglas; music by G. A. Macfarren. Cramer and Co. Il Trovatore. Grande Fantasia Brillante, pour le Pianoforte. By A. Schloesser. Wessel and Co. Kriegers Heimkehr. Morceau de Salon, pour Piano. By P. De Vos. Cramer and Co. La Favorita. Grande Fantasia Brillante, pour le Piano. By A. Schloesser. Wessel and Co. La Garde Montee. Marche Brillante, pour le Piano. By A. Schloesser. Wessel and Co. Let's Try to Meet Trouble Half Way. Written by W. S. Parnmore; composed by F. Shrivall. Furdady. Little Sophy. Written and composed by G. Linsley. Cramer and Co. Love Comes Like a Thief, and Thy Heart. Two Songs, with Pianoforte Accompaniment. By F. Abt. Ewer and Co. Live in Idleness Polka. For the Pianoforte. By Jeanne le Brun. L. Lee. Maidenhood. March by Longfellow; music by Stella. Dr. Hall and Co. Margie. C. Price Tarentelle. Par G. Bergen. Chapin and Co. Martha. Grande Fantasia Brillante, pour

THE WAR IN ITALY.

ARTISTS and CORRESPONDENTS have been dispatched by the Proprietor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to the Seat of War, and arrangements made to ensure for each successive Number of this Journal SKETCHES of INTERESTING SCENES and INCIDENTS of the WAR, and of places of strategic importance or historical interest in Northern Italy.

On SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 21, will be published

A GRAND DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

containing a Magnificent Two-page Engraving, PRINTED in COLOURS, of

THE BOULEVARD DE SEBASTOPOL, PARIS, with Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard Passing Through, from a Drawing by R. P. Leitch; and numerous

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1859.

WHATEVER may be thought of the objects or origin of the war that is now desolating Italy, the statesmen and people of this country must not deceive themselves with the idea that it is a little war, or that, to use the favourite phrase of some of our mole-eyed public men, it can be "localised." On the contrary, it is a very Great War, which every day threatens to become greater, and raises such mighty questions, affecting the whole of Europe, as effectually to prevent it from being considered local, even in its present incipient stages, by any one who has eyes to see or ears to hear, or who has read history with the most ordinary intelligence. The people of this country have occasion to remember with what enormous difficulty the late war in the Crimea—so totally different in all its circumstances and characteristics—was confined to one corner of Europe, and how hastily a peace was patched up, ere the hour for peace had arrived, by timid and unwise statesmen, both French and British, who dreaded a general conflagration if that fire were not quenched. The present war appeals far more strongly to national passions and prejudices, touches an infinitely greater number of interests, alarms a greater crowd of Kings and Potentates, and stirs up in the heart of Germans, Italians, Frenchmen, Croats, and Slavonians, bitterer and fiercer hates, as well as more generous aspirations for liberty and independence. And, among other aspects of the war, which we in England will be worse than foolish if we do not understand, is its immense and growing popularity with the French people, both in Paris and in the provinces. The war in the Crimea was unpopular throughout the whole of France, and found no one to say a good word for it except the Emperor, his Ministers, the official journal, and the soldiery. The peasantry and the bourgeoisie held sturdily aloof. Perhaps it was because France did not exactly know herself as an ally of England, or feel quite at ease under such unusual circumstances; but, whatever the reason was, the fact was clear that there was nothing like enthusiasm in its favour; that the Emperor, who dares so much, did not dare to carry out his own wishes and assume the command of his forces before Sebastopol; that any glory acquired by British arms was grudgingly by the French journals and by the quidnuncs of the cafés at their coffee and dominoes; that any apparent reverse was magnified to our discredit; and that the whole French nation, alarmed at the prospect of the slightest additional taxation, was heartily glad when peace was concluded.

Very different is the case at present. The Emperor goes to Italy—unquestioned by his family, his Ministers, or his people—to be his own General, and to rival, if he can, the deeds of his uncle on that soil which his victories made as illustrious in modern, as those of the Cæsars did in ancient, history. He leaves Paris for that purpose amid the enthusiastic acclamations of the whole people, including even the Red Republicans of the ill-omened Faubourg St. Antoine; receives a perfect ovation where ever he stays on his route; and accustoms the nation to expect victory at his hands. He intrusts his wife and child to the guardianship and love of the people, without a fear that the stability of his dynasty will suffer by his absence. He raises the old rallying cry, "Independence for the Italians!"—lets it be known that the Empire, which once meant peace, now means "war;" and calls upon the little and the great capitalists to lend him five hundred millions of francs to commence operations. And, more to his purpose than shouts from the bourgeoisie or cheers of joy and admiration from the grimy artisans of the Faubourg St. Antoine, the loan is subscribed with an alacrity of enthusiasm which no mere approbation of the investment or any love of its promised percentage would be of themselves sufficient to account for. It is evident that the heart of the French people is in this war, if it were not in the past, and that the Emperor, in taking this decisive step, has not outraged the public opinion of his own subjects, whatever may be the case in other parts of Europe.

When we turn to Austria we find the same popular enthusiasm for the Kaiser and his cause. We find an immense army, composed of some of the sturdiest, heaviest, and most stalwart men in Europe, animated by all the old traditional hatred of Frenchmen as well as of Italians—a hatred none the less intense for being impregnated with the bitter remembrance of the

fact that a conquering French army, with a Napoleon at its head, has twice occupied Vienna. We find that Austria, not generally a favourite among the people of other German States, has only to be menaced by France to cause all minor jealousies to disappear, and to arouse in every part of the Germanic Confederation that ardour of which the gallant Theodore Körner was the representative, and which made the youth of Germany, fifty years ago, look upon war with France as a holy one—an ardour which still burns, and which any defeat of Austria will but further exasperate. The wars of the first Napoleon in Italy were but small and insignificant compared with what this war threatens to be—not alone for the strength, numbers, and efficiency of the armies engaged on both sides, but for the passions excited. History tells us how those wars grew in intensity as they rolled; and we may well believe that this also will grow, and that to "localise" it may be desirable, but is impossible. Europe, in fact, was altogether so wrong and rotten in its foundations that this struggle was sure to come, sooner or later, and is as well now as at any future time.

It is both too late and too soon to throw further praise or blame either upon France or Austria for their conduct in this unhappy business;—too late because the battle has begun, and it is waste of time to harp upon the past when the present demands all our energies; and too soon because History has to be made before it can be written, and because it will be time enough to award glory or shame when the glory has been earned and the shame has been incurred. In the meantime, while more than ever resolved to keep out of the strife, the British people will give their most earnest sympathies to the unhappy Italians whose country has been made the battle-field of these alien races, and form the most fervent aspirations that whatever may be the result to France or Austria, to Emperor or Kaiser, Italy herself may enjoy that liberty and independence which are alike her due and the interest of all Europe.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Drawingroom on Saturday last at St. James's Palace. In the afternoon her Majesty, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, drove out in a carriage and four, the Prince Consort accompanying on horseback. The Royal dinner party in the evening included the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge (attended by Lord Burghersh), Earl and Countess Cowley and Ladies Theodore and Sophie Wellesley, Lord Bagot, the Dean of Windsor, and Major E. phinstone, R.E.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Consort, with the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice, rode on horseback. Her Majesty afterwards, accompanied by Prince Arthur and the Princess Alice, visited the Duchess of Kent at Clarence House. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princesses Alice and Helena, honoured the performance at the Princess' Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen honoured the Exhibition of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square with a visit. Sir Charles L. Eastlake, the President of the Royal Academy, received her Majesty and his Royal Highness upon their arrival, and conducted the Queen through the exhibition. Her Majesty again visited the Duchess of Kent to-day; and in the evening, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the Princess Alice, honoured the Royal Italian Opera with her presence.

On Wednesday the Queen held a Levee at St. James's Palace. On Thursday the Queen held a chapter of the Order of the Bath at Buckingham Palace, when several of the latest nominations were invested as members of the order.

The Queen and the Prince Consort attended by a limited retinue, are to leave Buckingham Palace to-day (Saturday) for the Pavilion at the camp at Aldershot. The Queen and the Prince Consort will remain there until Monday afternoon.

We are authorised to state that her Majesty will give State balls at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, June 7, and Wednesday, June 29; and concerts on Friday, May 13, Wednesday, June 1, and Wednesday, June 22.

THE DRAWINGROOM.

The Queen held her second Drawingroom this season on Saturday last at St. James's Palace. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace, accompanied by the Princess Alice. The great officers of State received her Majesty.

The Duke of Cambridge and the Princess Mary and Prince Frederick William of Holstein were present.

His Highness Prince Gholam Mahomed, son of Tippoo Sultan, his Highness Prince Péroze Shah, grandson of Tippoo Sultan, and Prince Feroke Buckt, great-grandson of Tippoo Sultan, also attended the Drawingroom.

The Queen and the Prince Consort entered the throne-room accompanied by the Princess Alice, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Princess Mary and Prince Frederick of Holstein, and attended by the Duchess of Manchester, Mistress of the Robes; Lady Macdonald (in waiting); the Marchioness of Ely, the Countess of Caledon, and Lady Churchill, Ladies of the Bed-chamber; and the other lords and ladies of the Royal household.

The Queen wore a train of white and blue striped moiré antique, trimmed with blonde and blue satin ribbon; a tulle skirt over white satin petticoat, trimmed with blonde and blue satin ribbon to correspond. Her Majesty wore a diadem of opals and diamonds, feathers, and veil.

The Princess Alice wore a train of rich white watered silk, lined with white satin and trimmed with tulle, lilacs of the valley, and pink roses; the petticoat white glacé silk festooned with tulle, the tunic looped up with lilacs of the valley and pink roses. Her Royal Highness's head-dress was formed of a wreath of lilacs of the valley and pink roses, feathers, and blonde veil. Ornaments, diamonds and pearls.

The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a train of blue moiré, trimmed with tulle, satin ribbon, and bouquets of delicate pink flowers, tied with bunches of silver cord; the petticoat, several skirts of light blue silk, each skirt edged with satin ribbon and deep blonde; the corsage trimmed to match, with a stomacher of pearls and diamonds; pearl and diamond necklace and earrings. The head-dress of her Royal Highness was composed of a diadem of diamonds, a plume of white ostrich feathers, and silver tulle veil with diamond ornaments.

The Foreign Ministers were first introduced, and several presentations took place. The general circle were then admitted to the Royal presence, when about one hundred ladies were presented to the Queen.

THE LEVEE.

The Queen held a Levee in St. James's Palace on Wednesday afternoon. The Queen and Prince Consort arrived from Buckingham Palace at two o'clock, escorted by a detachment of the Life Guards, and were received by the great officers of State. The Duke of Cambridge, Prince Edward of Saxo Weimar, and Prince Frederick of Holstein, were present.

The Queen wore a train of green satin, covered with British lace, trimmed with green velvet ribbon, and bouillonnés of tulle. The petticoat white satin, two skirts of the same lace trimmed to correspond. Her Majesty wore a circlet of diamonds as a head-dress.

Mr. R. Levinge Swift, her Majesty's Consul at Oporto, presented to the Queen an address of congratulation from the British residents at Oporto on the birth of the infant Prince of Prussia.

Two hundred and thirty gentlemen had the honour of being presented to the Queen.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—His Excellency the Duke of Malakoff, the French Ambassador, accompanied by the Duchess, left Albert-gate House on Monday evening for Paris. His Excellency, who presented his letters of recall to her Majesty on Thursday week, has since been engaged in paying farewell visits to the different members of the foreign legations. Baron Malaret will act as Chargé d'Affaires until the arrival of the noble and gallant Duke's successor, Count Persigny, who is about to resume the post he formerly held at the Court of St. James's.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is expected to arrive at Buckingham Palace early next week from Spain. The Osborne, which left Portsmouth on Sunday, has gone to Gibraltar expressly to convey the Heir Apparent to England.

His Royal Highness the Duke de Nemours visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent on Monday at Clarence House, St. James's.

Earl Cowley, who came to town for a few days last Monday, has since left to resume his duties as English Minister at the Imperial Court of France.

THE WAR.

The intelligence which reaches us from the seat of war continues to be unsatisfactory and imperfect. Telegraphic despatches make us acquainted day by day with such of the movements of the hostile armies as the authorities at Turin and Vienna choose to publish to the world, but they bring us no tidings from which we can form a clear idea of the plans of those in command. Nor are the letters from "special correspondents" at Turin a whit more explanatory: to them, as to the rest of the world, the doings in the camps are a sealed book until such time as the authorities vouchsafe to inform us, after their own fashion, of the marchings and counter-marchings of their respective troops. Perhaps matters will be improved in this respect when the movable printing-office placed by the Emperor Napoleon at the disposal of the Marshal Major-General of the Army of Italy for the purpose of printing the bulletins of the proceedings of the French troops shall be in operation. Meanwhile there is no help for it but to take the order of events as it appears in a broken form by means of the telegraphic messages published from day to day, to be pieced out afterwards by reference to the less swift but generally surer sources of information. We go back a little in order to resume the narrative of the war from our earliest edition last week.

The following official bulletins appeared in the *Piedmontese Gazette* :—

May 3, a.m.—About 15,000 Austrians arrived on Sunday evening at San-nazaro. General Schwarzenberg passed the night at Lomello. A heavy requisition was made at Mede; the syndic had his hands tied, and was conducted to the head-quarters, for having been unable to deliver in time all the provisions required. The valley of La Scrivia is strongly occupied by the French.

May 3, p.m.—The Austrians have crossed a branch of the Po at Cambio, and have also attempted to throw a bridge across the Sesia, but the swelling of the waters prevented them. Wherever they pass they exact heavy requisitions, threatening pillage and fire and the penalty of five times the value of the provisions required. No news from the Vercelli side. Our troops continue to occupy their positions, together with the French troops.

May 4, a.m.—Last night the Austrians were constructing bridges over the arms of the Po, one of which is called Tanaro, being the old bed of that river. The bridges are being built on the high road leading from Tortona to Alessandria. Yesterday 150 Austrians crossed the Sesia at Caresana, and advanced to Villanova, near Casale, where they stopped a few hours, and then recrossed the river. Towards evening a picket arrived at Terranova, and exacted a heavy requisition of provisions and carts. French troops and war materials continue to pass through Turin and to arrive at Susa.

The King of Sardinia issued the following order of the day, dated from his head-quarters at Alessandria, May 5 :—

On the 3rd and 4th the enemy attempted to pass the Po opposite Frassinetto and Valenza. The troops of the 17th Regiment, the 8th battalion of Bersaglieri, the 1st, 17th, and 18th batteries, entrusted with the defence of that position, stood the enemy's fire with intrepidity and frustrated his attempt. His Majesty the King, highly satisfied with the firm and praiseworthy behaviour displayed by these troops, and with the intelligent manner in which they were commanded by their chiefs, Colonel Bozzoli, Major Vulpelland, and Captains Sobrero, Deo, and Roberti, has given orders to the undersigned chief of the staff to inform all the corps of the army thereof by the present order of the day, his Majesty being convinced that this first result will be followed by other greater ones, which will increase the reputation and glory of the Piedmontese army.—By order of his Majesty, Lieut.-Gen. Chief of the Staff DELLA ROCCA.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes a short account of the cannonade of Valenza on the 4th, stating the number of wounded at ten, besides Captain Roberti and one man killed. The latter, a corporal of Bersaglieri (or riflemen), named Albini, being mortally wounded, nevertheless crawled to a hillock in order to have one more shot at the enemy.

The operations of the enemy near Frassinetto are officially described as follows :—

After some insignificant encounters of cavalry during the first days of the war, and in which our troops retarded the enemy's march, we have now to mention facts of greater importance. On the 3rd of May, about twenty minutes past four p.m., the enemy in considerable force reconnoitred the left bank of the Po, opposite Frassinetto, with an attempt to cross over to the right bank. The enemy's forces were drawn up near Terranova, protected by the dam of the river, whence they opened a heavy fire of musketry and rockets against our advanced posts. The troops of the 17th Regiment, with the 17th battery, which were stationed there for the defence of that point, bore the enemy's fire with intrepidity. Major-General Cavalier Ciadini, hearing the cannonade, hastened out of Casale with the 15th regiment of infantry, two squadrons of the Monferrato light cavalry, and the 3rd field battery, to the assistance of the troops, in order to drive the enemy back from the river, had he succeeded in crossing; but before his arrival there, after nightfall, the enemy had already ceased firing and retired. During the night, at about half-past one a.m., the enemy attempted to construct two pontoon bridges opposite Frassinetto, but, being harassed by a brisk fire from our batteries, he renounced his project, and again retired about eight a.m. The reconnaissances made by the troops of Casale after the engagement showed that the enemy had abandoned Balala, and subsequently Terranova and Villanova. We have to deplore the loss of 6 killed and 27 wounded, all privates and non-commissioned officers.

TURIN, May 6.—The following official bulletin of the army has been published to-day :—

The Austrians have increased their forces at Vercelli, and have constructed there defensive works. They have also occupied Trino and Pobietto. Their vanguard is at Tronzano. During last night the enemy withdrew from Tortona. Yesterday evening they burnt seven arches of the bridge over the Scrivia. At Piacenza they have ordered the demolition of houses erected upon the fortifications.

Another bulletin in the evening of the same day states :—

A company of troops has been dispatched to capture the war material which the enemy had transported to the western side of the Sesia, for the purpose of being conveyed to Candia and Terranova. The body of the enemy's army, which yesterday occupied Trino and Pobietto, has withdrawn to Vercelli. The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an announcement laying an embargo on Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property on board is to be respected.

The following official bulletins, published at Turin, were but imperfectly reported by the telegraph :—

May 7, Morning.—The enemy has evacuated Castelnuovo Scrivia, taking the direction of Casale, Gerola, and Pontecurone. They have loopholed the walls of the church della Croce, and are preparing to burn to bridge. Other French troops have arrived at Turin, both infantry and artillery. No important movement on the part of the enemy. The powers of the Royal Commissary, M. Tecchio, are also extended to the province of Ivrea.

May 7, Evening.—Yesterday the Austrians suddenly evacuated Voghera, leaving behind the provisions they had exacted. Pontecurone is also free. The wooden bridge on the Scrivia, near Tortona, has already been repaired by our troops. The enemy, in recrossing the Po at Gerola, used the bridge they had built, and which they have since destroyed. Nothing new from Valenza and Bassignana. The troops that were at Vercelli had left the city this morning, under the command of a General of Division, and had proceeded towards Gattinara. Other troops have entered Vercelli. A few cavalry soldiers of the enemy have this day made their appearance at Santa. It appears from trustworthy accounts that the Austrians continue their intention of fortifying themselves on the Sesia, near the bridge of Vercelli, in consequence of which they have pressed 900 workmen into their service, half of whom work by day and the other half by night.

May 8, Morning.—The day before yesterday General Ciadini made a reconnaissance in the direction of Vercelli, the result of which we do not yet know. Our light infantry have made some prisoners in the neighbourhood of Sala. The shameful exactions of the Austrians still continue; they carry on this war more as robbers than as soldiers. At Vercelli, in addition to 300,000 francs, they have insisted on having all the leather in the place, 6000 shirts, 100 rations of provender daily for five days, and 300 sacks of rice.

Sala, the place mentioned in the last of these telegrams, is about ten miles north-east of Alessandria. It was to this place that the Austrians, having crossed the Po in small numbers at Cambio, pushed their vanguard before being obliged on the 4th to recross the river. Gattinara is some twenty miles north of Vercelli, following the left bank of the Sesia, and rather more than that distance north-east from Ivrea. It has been surmised, on apparently good grounds, that the movement of the Austrians in this direction was taken with the purpose of attacking the extreme left of the Franco-Piedmontese army; but the general indications are those of a retreat.

The following Sardinian bulletins have been received by telegraph through Mr. Reuter's office :—

TURIN, May 8.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the following official bulletin under date of yesterday, 7 p.m. :—"The Austrians have hastily evacuated Voghera, and, after recrossing the Po at Gerola (?), remained in the wood on the left bank of the river. The Austrians who were at Vercelli directed their march this morning towards Gattinara, under the command

of one of their generals, and have been replaced at Vercelli by other troops. The Austrians are endeavouring to fortify their position on the Sesia." The Austrians continue to commit ravage and depredation along their line of march. They have imposed on the town of Vercelli a contribution of 800,000 francs. The council of war at Biella has ordered an Austrian spy to be shot."

TURIN, May 9.—The *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes the following bulletin under date of yesterday evening :—"The Austrians have advanced from Vercelli towards Buzozzo and Saluzzo. They continue to fortify themselves on both banks of the River Sesia, and also at San Germano. The Austrians threw out reconnoitring parties, which advanced as far as the head of the bridge of Casale; but, being attacked with energy by our soldiers, they withdrew." The following also was published at Turin on Monday :—"The enemy, to the number of 2000, after having occupied Biella for a short time, has again withdrawn. Austrian reconnoitring parties had advanced as far as Ivrea, but, seeing the preparations for defence, they withdrew. The command of the troops for the defence of Turin has been given to General Soranz."

TURIN, May 10.—The Austrians withdrew yesterday from Tronzano along the road to Vercelli, to which town they were going with a force of 8000 men and twenty-six pieces of artillery. An ineffectual attempt was made to construct a bridge over the Po. Several carts carrying wounded Austrians have returned to Gravello, where the enemy continue their defensive works.

The following official bulletin was also published at Turin on Tuesday :—"The enemy have evacuated Livorno, Tronzano, Santa, Cavaglia, Saluzzo, and Vercelli, and have recrossed the Sesia in great haste, leaving part of the levies of forage, &c., which they had demanded, behind them. Yesterday a strong Austrian column with four generals was at Stroppiana. This morning they withdrew hastily from Caravano and Stroppiana."

TURIN, May 11.—On reaching Vercelli the Austrians ceased their retrograde movements. The Austrians to-day made excursions towards Desana. Yesterday four batteries and thirty carts with sick and wounded returned to Pavia by Gravello. Count Cavour leaves to-day for Genoa to meet the Emperor Napoleon at that town.

It should be borne in mind that the above despatches all come from Turin, and that the old saying, "There are two sides to every question," is perhaps more pertinent to matters of war than to any other subject. The following telegrams, also received through Mr. Reuter's office, are from other sources. The first two are Austrian bulletins :—

VIENNA, May 6.—General Gyulai sends the following despatch :—

"Yesterday (Wednesday) we made demonstrations near Candia and Frassinetto. On our side there were twenty wounded. Near Cornale we have thrown a bridge over the Po; we have crossed the river, and fortified the head of the bridge. Last night a deplorable accident took place upon the railway, near Verona. A train containing military came into collision with some cars with ammunition. An explosion followed, and several carriages were blown up. Twenty-three men were killed, and one hundred and twenty-four (of the 17th Regiment) were wounded. No officer was injured."

VIENNA, May 10.—The Austrian army has taken up its position between the Po and the Sesia, to await better weather before renewing offensive measures. Our troops have destroyed the railway bridge at Valenza. The Count de Chambord has taken his departure for Prague.

BERNE, May 11.—It is asserted that the Austrians will recross the Ticino. Five hundred Austrians have occupied Nandens (?) on the frontiers of the Grisons. Tyrolean chateaux occupy Stelvi, on the frontiers of the canton Tessin. Numerous bodies of refugees from Lombardy are arriving in Switzerland.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

A letter from Vienna states that by the 15th a fresh corps d'armée will be assembled by Austria in the vicinity of Trieste.

Novi, to which place Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers has removed his head-quarters, is being strongly fortified.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany has resolved, it appears, to enter the Austrian army and to serve in the war. He is already nominally Colonel of the 8th Dragoons.

The official *Piedmontese Gazette* publishes an announcement laying an embargo on Austrian vessels in Sardinian ports, but neutral property on board is to be respected.

A Paris journal announces that M. Nicholas Clary, who is in possession of an income of 500,000fr. a year, has engaged as a private soldier in a cavalry regiment which is about to take the field.

The *Piedmontese* journals publish a circular addressed by the Archbishop of Genoa to the clergy of his diocese, recommending them to offer up public prayers for the Piedmontese army. The tone of this document is highly patriotic.

Young Manin, son of the late Doge of Free Venice, has been appointed by the Florence Government Aide-de-Camp to General Ulla, in command of the Tuscan army.

A letter from Genoa states that great preparations were being made there to give a triumphal reception to the Emperor Napoleon on his arrival.

Four French regiments which arrived on the 5th at Turin were received with enthusiasm. The French artillery continues to arrive. Sixteen batteries were already in line at the above-mentioned date. The cavalry had begun to take up position.

"It is affirmed," says the *Indépendance* of Brussels, "that the great Powers will come to an understanding to guarantee the neutrality of the Duchy of Parma, a neutrality which the Duchess herself is anxious to secure."

Telegrams published by the Madrid journals announce the arrival at Gibraltar of Admiral Fremantle, with his squadron of four ships of the line, which recently sailed, with sealed orders, from the Irish coast.

The Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires at Naples, Count Gropello, has given up a third of his salary during the time of war for the benefit of the families of soldiers of the contingent.

The Austrians are levying enormous war contributions in all the localities they occupy. At Novara the impost has amounted to five millions of francs. The Syndic of Mede, arrested for not having complied with the demand within the appointed time, remains a prisoner.

Prince Nicholas of Nassau has taken leave of the Chambers, prior to leaving for the Austrian army. In his farewell speech he congratulated himself on being the first German Prince who took up arms "for the defence of the common country."

Letters from Kiel inform us that the English Admiralty have hired some spacious magazines, with the view of establishing depôts of sea coal. Similar arrangements, it will be remembered, were made by the Admiralty several months before the last maritime war in the Baltic.

The Provisional Government of Tuscany has sent Major-General Don Nori Corsini, Marquis de Lajatico, on a mission extraordinary to the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia at the head-quarters of the Franco-Sardinian army.

Prince Windischgratz left Vienna on Saturday for St. Petersburg upon a special mission, of which the object must be to ascertain, if possible, the extent to which the Russian engagements with France have been carried.

That the French Government have no idea of a "little war" (Wellington's abhorrence) may be gathered from the fact of all contracts for the Italian campaign having two years certain to run, with clauses of continuance. From remote Isphahan the officers lent to Persia have been recalled.

The Duke of Cambridge, at the request of the Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appointed the following officers to be Military Commissioners for Great Britain to the head-quarters of the armies at the seat of war :—For Austria, Colonel Mildmay; for France, Colonel Claremont; for Sardinia, Colonel Cadogan.

A Turin letter of May the 5th states very positively that King Victor Emmanuel, in consequence of the spoliation of his towns and villages by the Austrian troops, has written an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, asking him whether he means to make war as a general or as a brigand chief.

According to advices from the frontiers of Lombardy, received via Berne, the inhabitants of the Valteline are making great purchases of arms and ammunition. A revolution appears imminent. The Austrians are making heavy demands. General Ciadini has captured both cattle and forage belonging to the Austrians.

It is stated that the French Government have contracted for the immediate delivery at Marseilles and Toulon of 20,000 casks of beef and pork, and that a vessel is now loading in St. George's Dock, Liverpool, with 3000 casks, the remainder of the orders being distributed among the principal ports of the Kingdom.

A Turin letter says :—"Asti, the native town of Alfieri, is celebrated for the superiority of its wines. It is on the road from Turin to Alessandria, followed by the French troops. Some of the principal persons of the country conceived a plan, which was unanimously agreed to, to offer a glass of wine to every French soldier that passed, and a committee was formed to carry out the idea with regularity. Such persons as could not supply wine offered their services in the distribution of it; and the bakers and pastrycooks were not less generous. The result was that when a regiment arrived, either on foot or otherwise, a glass of good wine, a biscuit, and a cigar were offered to each man."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams have been received :—

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IN ITALY.

GENOA, Thursday, May 12.

The Emperor has landed at the inner port (Darsena) and gone direct to the Royal palace, from the balcony of which he has just shown himself to the assembled populace, who greeted him with enthusiastic plaudits and acclamations. The Emperor was accompanied to the palace by Prince Carignan, Count Cavour, and Count Latour d'Auvergne, the French Ambassador.

TURIN, Thursday, May 12.

Some Austrian siege trains, a regiment of infantry, and a detachment of chasseurs have recrossed at Gravello, and directed their course towards Casal and Pusterlengo, in Lombardy. Many of the enemy's troops are concentrated between Mortara, Palestro, and Robbio. The head-quarters of the Austrian staff are at Mortara.

PARIS, May 12.

The subscriptions to the new loan amounted yesterday to the sum of 1,500,000 francs. Rentes closed at 61 80 for money and 61 70 for account.

Lord Cowley arrived here to-day.

BERLIN, May 12.

After a six hours' debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, during which all parties expressed the sentiment of German nationality, the loan asked for by Government for the military and naval administration, together with further means for raising money, was unanimously voted.

AN AUSTRIAN WAR-BRIG BLOWN UP.—A telegram received through Mr. Reuter's office announces that the Austrian war-brig *Triton* blew up at Ragusa on Tuesday. The commander of the brig was on shore when the accident happened. The dead, wounded, and missing are about eighty in number.

A small movable printing-office is, by order of the Emperor Napoleon, to be placed at the disposal of the Marshal Major-General of the Army of Italy. That which was used in the Crimean war is now being re-organised for that purpose. M. de St. Georges, the director of the Imperial Printing-office, has to select those compositors who will have to set up and print the first bulletins of the proceedings of the French troops. The Director-General of Telegraphs has also chosen from among his officials such men as he considers best qualified to accompany the Emperor.

A private letter from Ancona, dated the 3rd of May, says :—"To-day, though a high holiday here, the Austrian soldiers are working and discharging part of the great quantity of provisions and war material which has been sent from Trieste by about twelve large sailing-vessels and about twenty-two coasters. The garrison here, formerly about 4000 men, has been augmented so far only by about 2000 men."

"A most disastrous statement," says the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, "comes up to Paris from the *Siecle* correspondent at Genoa, to the effect that a British 30-gun ship (the *Orion*) had taken up berth at the entrance of the harbour, in defiance of the port captain, who pointed out its allotted mooring, and to the intense disgust and indignation of the whole city." In consequence of the intrusive and obstructive bearing of the *Orion* at the harbour of Genoa, three more line-of-battle ships—*Redoubtable*, *St. Louis*, and *Imperial*—have been ordered round into the Mediterranean from Brest.

In a Hamburg letter we read :—"In the possibility of the armies of Germany being called upon to take an active part in the war against France, our Senate has deemed it prudent to beg, through our Minister at London, the English Government to take under its protection the numerous merchant vessels which sail on every sea with the flag of the three ports and free Hanseatic cities. The official reply has not been long coming. Lord Malmesbury has informed our Senate that if the German Confederation should, by the turn of events, be brought into a war against France, England would not be able by any international treaty to take under the protection of her fleets the merchant vessels of the German States forming part of the Confederation. This resolution of the English Government, which became known to-day at our Bourse, has caused a profound sensation amongst the shipowners."

A Vienna letter in the *Cologne Gazette* says :—"Austria has already on foot upwards of 600,000 men well equipped, of whom 300,000 are in Italy. In a fortnight her army will be 800,000 strong. The Hungarian nobility are raising five regiments of Hussars, and at Arad thousands of men are flocking in. Similar enthusiasm prevails in Bohemia, Moravia, Styria, Upper Austria, the Tyrol, and Carinthia. All these provinces supply volunteers equipped at their cost, and young men go in crowds to engage themselves. The two regiments of cavalry, Prince Liechtenstein and Archduke Ernest, are to be concentrated in Upper Austria, being destined for Germany." A Berlin letter, in the *Elberfeld Gazette*, says, on the other hand :—"The last accounts from Hungary state that great agitation prevails amongst the Magyar and Slavonian populations, anxious to recover the rights wrested from them ten years ago. Agitation also prevails in Galicia and in the Polish provinces of Austria."

The *Indépendance Belge* of Saturday last mentions a rumour that explanations have been asked of the French Government by England as to a phrase in the Imperial manifesto, which, in anticipating the independence of Italy "to the Adriatic," implies the entire abrogation of the treaties of 1815. In its number of Tuesday the same journal says that the explanations offered by the Cabinet of the Tuilleries have appeared sufficient at London, and that a better understanding prevails between the two Powers. *Le Nord* says :—"The grand news of the day is the resolve on the part of the Cabinets of London and Berlin to maintain a strict neutrality in the present war. A despatch from London, which we have this moment received, assures us that, after declarations from Russia and explanations by the French Government, England and Prussia have decided upon absolute neutrality, in order to localise the war in Italy. The war no longer threatens to embrace the rest of the Continent, and its duration will be all the shorter. To prolong the contest under such circumstances would be on the part of Austria an act of madness. Whatever may be the phases through which this war may pass elsewhere, the issue is not doubtful. Italy will be restored to herself." The *Morning Herald* affirms positively "that England has no understanding, no arrangement, no agreement whatever, written or verbal, expressed or implied, with Prussia, or any other country, respecting any eventualities whatever which may result from the present war."

THE AUSTRIAN PORTS IN THE ADRIATIC.—It is considered possible that the French fleet may attack Trieste, and field-works have therefore been constructed at a place which completely commands the entrance to the harbour. It is positively asserted at Trieste that English vessels are about to visit that port, but no official information on the subject has transpired. A few days ago there were at Corfu four steamers and a couple of sailing vessels, and at Malta twelve men-of-war. Eight steamers were last seen off the island of Lissa, but it could not be distinguished whether they were French or English. At Trieste, however, it was thought they were French, and so great was the alarm of some of the inhabitants of the city that they sent their valuables to Laybach. Some of the Austrian vessels of war have been sent to the Dalmatian coast, and probably to Pola, which is capable of making a respectable defence, although the fortifications are very far from being completed. Cattaro is very strongly fortified, but it could be reduced to submission by means of a strict blockade. Gravoso and Ragusa are, comparatively speaking, defenceless, and a landing at either of those places would infallibly lead to a general rising in Montenegro, the Herzegovine, and Bosnia. In Venice it is related that several Austrian ships of war have been sent to Cattaro, and, if the news be correct, it must be supposed that the Montenegrins have displayed symptoms of an intention to make a descent on the town of Cattaro, which is at the very extremity of the gulf, and consequently close to the Montenegrin frontier. The ship of the line *Kaiser* has been removed from Pola to Malamocco where the greater part of the Austrian steam fleet is lying at anchor. Vice-Admiral von Faust, and Commodore von Skoplich have been appointed commanders of squadrons.—A description of the port of Pola, in the Adriatic, the station of the Austrian war navy, may not be unacceptable at the present crisis. The port of Pola is situated in the best and richest part of the coast of Istria. There are few anchoring grounds so fine, so safe, and so spacious. A point named Veruda, which is a peninsula running into the sea, forms the entrance to the bay, at the extremity of which the new ports for ships of war is situated, to the north-west of the town. This port, which is nearly three miles round, is deep, and admirably situated. Once inside, a ship is secure from both sea and wind. It is comprised between the island of St. Andrew, the Island of Olives, and the town on the north and east sides. Independently of the port, magnificent in every respect, there is an interior harbour which extends from the town to the Island of Olives, and is sheltered from every wind. It is frequented, particularly in summer, because the heat is less than in the port. Pola was formerly a station for the Roman fleet. The period of its greatest splendour dates from the reign of Septimius Severus, and there are still to be found there numerous ruins and monuments of that period. The most celebrated of all is a magnificent amphitheatre, almost as remarkable as that of Verona, which was restored in 1816. The Austrian Government has constructed considerable works within the last four years, intending to create a naval arsenal. It is at this moment raising important fortifications. Military men are unanimous in declaring that Pola is a position which may be regarded as impregnable.



THE WAR IN ITALY.—GENERAL VIEW OF ALESSANDRIA—FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ



THE WAR IN ITALY.—SARDINIAN TROOPS.
LIGHT CAVALRY. EN. DE. SARTER. H. BRILLIANT. CHAMBAUD. ROYAL CARABINIER. CHEVALIER TIREUR OF SAVOY.



THE WAR IN ITALY.—AUSTRIAN TROOPS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
HUNGARIAN INFANTRY. OFFICER OF INFANTRY. VOLUNTEER CORPS. HUNGAR.

ALESSANDRIA.

THE fortified town of Alessandria, always a place of considerable importance in the kingdom of Piedmont, has of late years become, and more than ever at the present moment, one of the chief points of consideration in relation to strategy in any war, with reference to his own territory, in which the King of Sardinia may be engaged. It is the chief town of the province and of the military division of the same name, and is situated to the east-south-east of Turin, on the right bank of the River Tanaro, a little above where it is joined by the Bormida. Alessandria, always one of the strongest towns of Europe, both from its citadel, its outer-works, and from the sluices of the Tanaro, by which the surrounding country may be inundated, has been strengthened and improved, from a warlike point of view, until it has been made almost impregnable, and is undoubtedly the bulwark of Piedmont. It was founded in the twelfth century, under the auspices of Pope Alexander III., the patron of the Guelphs, for the purpose of defending North Italy against the Emperor Frederick I. and the Ghibellines. In 1707 it was ceded by the Emperor Joseph I. to the Duke of Savoy, was taken by the French during the war of the Spanish succession, and retaken by Prince Eugene. In 1796 it capitulated to the first Napoleon; in June, 1799, it fell into the hands of the allied Russian and Austrian army; and after the battle of Marengo was surrendered to the French, who kept possession of it till 1814, when it was restored to the King of Sardinia. The town is the seat of a bishop suffragan to Vercelli, and the residence of a chief rabbi of the Jews. It has a Royal college and theological seminary, a cathedral, twelve parish churches, an orphan asylum, a gymnasium, very extensive barracks, and a theatre. Its manufactures are linen, silks, cloths, and wax candles. It is also the seat of a council of justice under the jurisdiction of the Senate of Turin. The province in which it is situated is rich in pastures, and produces numbers of cattle. The fields in general are surrounded by ditches of water, on whose banks grow mulberry, poplar, and walnut trees. The climate is temperate, but the sirocco is occasionally felt. Wheat, maize, wine, fruit of fine quality, madder, and the finest flax of Piedmont are produced in the province. It is such a district that is about to be visited by the devastating horrors of war.

THE AUSTRIAN AND SARDINIAN ARMIES.

It is stated on good authority that the Emperor of Austria could bring into the field a well-equipped army of 400,000 men. The estimated strength of the infantry disposed for warfare is said to be 350,000 troops of the line, 32,000 jägers or rifles, and about 50,000 borderers. These latter troops form an establishment peculiar to the Austrian army, and were raised in the reign of Maria Theresa. Their principal duty in peace is to defend the frontiers of the empire, which localities are placed under a military organisation, and they are employed on no other service, except in the case of war. They are, in fact, a kind of local militia, which are only mobilised in cases of emergency. The infantry of the line consists of sixty-two regiments, and, when on the full war establishment, each regiment numbers 5964 men. Their uniform is a white tunic with distinctive facings, the trousers blue with a white stripe, with the exception of the Hungarian regiments, who wear tight trousers tucked into their boots. The shakos are low in the crown, and are made of black cloth, with a straight peak. The rifle battalions are carefully organised, and receive practised shots, the best being obtained from the Upper Austrian and Styrian Alps, the Carpathian, and other mountain districts; and it is stated that they, as regards certainty and rapidity of fire, may vie with any in Europe. Their uniform consists of light grey tunics and trousers with green facings, and trouser stripes; and their head-dress is a round felt hat, with one side turned up and fastened with a shako plume. The Austrian heavy cavalry is composed of forty-eight squadrons of cuirassiers and forty-eight squadrons of dragoons, amounting to 19,264 men, with 16,400 horses. Their uniform consists of white tunics, grey riding trousers, covered with leather to the knee, the cuirassiers wearing a breastplate of black polished iron, but no back-piece. The light cavalry is divided into lancers and hussars. According to the existing formation there are twelve lancer regiments, each of which on service numbers 1808 men, with 1600 horses, or in all 21,696 strong. Their uniform is composed of a short, dark green tunic, with red collar and facings, richly decorated with epaulets, aiguillettes, and cords; green trousers, with red stripes; and low-crowned Polish caps, with a tuft in front. Their lances are decorated with black and yellow pennons. There are also twelve hussar regiments, forming a strength of 21,696 men. A hussar uniform needs no description, its character being much the same in all armies; but it is stated that recently tunics have been substituted in the Austrian army for the conventional jacket and loose pelisse worn on one shoulder. The Austrian army has an effective strength in cavalry, heavy and light, of about 67,000 men and 57,300 horses. The artillery, field and fortress, comprises about 60,000 men, with 1300 guns, and 20 rocket batteries. Their uniform consists of brown tunics, with red cuffs and facings; light blue trousers; and felt hats, with one brim turned up and fastened with a black and yellow tuft. The Engineers amount in number to 1100 men, and are dressed in dark blue tunics, with crimson facings, and round, broad hats, turned up on one side.

The Sardinian army is considered, for its size, one of the most perfect in Europe. It has on the peace establishment a strength of 70,000 men, which, owing to an excellent system of reserves, can be raised to 120,000. It is composed of 20 line infantry regiments, 10 battalions of Bersaglieri or riflemen, 9 regiments of cavalry, 18 field batteries, of eight guns each, and 12 batteries of position. In addition there is an Engineer Corps, a Land Transport Corps, and a Commissariat. The Royal Carabineers, or gendarmes, in time of war, assist the army. The uniforms of the army are handsome but useful, and combine a mixture of the French and German, the best part of each being brought into combination. The chief peculiarity in dress is that of the Bersaglieri, which, although very picturesque at first sight, appears more theatrical than military, especially as regards the broad-brimmed, spherical-crowned hat of varnished leather, shaded by long dark green plumes. The cavalry is admirably trained and well mounted, and is equally divided into heavy dragoons and lancers. The artillery and engineers are universally allowed to be equal in efficiency to any in Europe. The spirit of the men of whom the army is composed is said to be admirable, possessing, as they do, all the masculine qualities of soldiers with the simplicity of peasants; while their national devotion and loyalty is unsurpassed by any troops in the world.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.—Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross, has just published a large and carefully-arranged map of the theatre of the seat of war in Italy, which, from its ample dimensions and fulness of details, will necessarily be found most useful in tracing the positions of the hostile armies as, from time to time, we receive information of their movements. Messrs. Black, of Edinburgh, have also given to the public two maps, on a smaller scale, and better adapted for the pocket. One is entitled "A Military Map of Upper Italy, from Rome to the Alps, chiefly from Austrian and Sardinian Surveys;" the other is called "A Map of the Seat of War in Northern and Central Italy." The relative dominions of Austria and Sardinia are clearly designated by means of colouring, and the lines of demarcation, the rivers, mountains, railroads, roads, &c., are clearly and distinctly placed before the eye. It need hardly be said that such adjuncts to our acquiring a knowledge of what is going on in Italy are indispensable to any one who desires accurately to comprehend that which he reads from day to day.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.—Messrs. Burton and Speke arrived at Aden on April 17 from Zanzibar, both very much worn out with their toilsome journey in Central Africa. They penetrated into the country about seven hundred miles from the coast, and surveyed the famous Lake of Unyamwezi, and several other lakes in the same longitude. Their researches tend, in some degree, to dispel the doubts which have so long hung over the sources of the Nile.

THE LOSS OF THE "GENERAL WILLIAM" STEAMER.—The inquiry into the loss of the screw steamer *General William* was brought to a close on Saturday last. Mr. Traill expressed his opinion that the captain, by a little attention, could have saved the ship's papers. He thought also that he could have done more to ascertain the cause of the ship making water; and, taking into consideration the whole of the circumstances, he should require the captain to pay the costs of the inquiry, as far as regarded witnesses. The court would report to the Board of Trade their views upon the various matters which had been elicited during the investigation.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *Benbow*, 72, is ordered to be repaired at Chatham Dockyard, and fitted for a coal depot at Sheerness.

The 100th Regiment (Royal Canadian) are under orders to Corfu, the left wing leaving camp this week.

Two Lieutenant-Colonels and 2000 men are to be added to the present strength of the corps of Royal Marines.

Instructions have been sent to Tynemouth that the Tyne will be strongly fortified by a heavy battery at that place.

The *Bloodhound* and *Prometheus* steam-vessels are ordered to be got ready for commission with all dispatch.

The recruiting for the Navy is proceeding with great activity, nearly ten thousand men having been enrolled at the several Government offices in London, Woolwich, Portsmouth, Plymouth, &c.

A line-of-battle screw-steamer, to be named the *Bulwark*, 91 guns, is to be laid down on the sixth slip, Chatham Dockyard, from which the *Hood* was launched.

We have some reason for believing (says the *United Service Gazette*) that the Secretary of State for War meditates calling out the whole of the militia, and of adding fifty new battalions to the line.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, K.C.B., left London on Sunday for Gibraltar, to enter upon his appointment as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that garrison.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered an inspection of all the out-pensioners of Greenwich Hospital, to ascertain their fitness for further service.

Captain B. D. Wardlaw Ramsey, 75th Regiment has been appointed Deputy-Assistant Quarter-Master-General at headquarters, in the room of Captain Frederick Sayer.

A detachment of the Militia Regiment of Louth Rifles has arrived at Deptford to perform guard duty at the dock and victualling establishments; the detachment of Royal Marines, hitherto on this station, being required for active service.

With the view of meeting the requirements of the service on a hundred and twenty additional labourers, and one hundred shipwrights are to be entered for the service of Chatham yard. On Wednesday afternoon fifty of the additional shipwrights arrived at the dockyard from the Clyde.

The *Severn*, 50-gun sailing-frigate, has been successfully cut in half, and the stern part lengthened thirty-three feet, the operation having been performed in order that this fine frigate may be lengthened and converted into a screw-steamer.

The 2nd battalion of the 22nd Regiment of Foot were on Thursday week presented with their colours by Mrs. Napier (the lady of Colonel Napier, and daughter of the late gallant General Sir Charles Napier), prior to their departure from Aldershot camp to Malta.

The greatest activity prevails in the various departments of the Tower, and an additional number of mechanics and labourers are employed in packing up naval stores, which are forwarded by steam-boat and railway for embarkation at Woolwich and Deptford.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have announced their intention of sending out the wives and children of soldiers serving in India to join their husbands, now that tranquillity has been restored in that country. The sum of one pound is to be given to each woman, and ten shillings to each child previous to their embarkation.

Several officers of the Engineers have during the last week been surveying on both the east and west cliffs at Ramsgate, for an eligible site whereon to erect batteries. Rumour says we are likely to have two; one between Sir M. Montefiore's estate and the East Parade, and the other between the West Parade and West Cliff Lodge.

The South Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Holden, have assembled for eight days' training, on Balwell Forest, near Nottingham. The men are well mounted and most of them efficiently equipped, and pass through the various military evolutions with excellent precision. They have a very soldier-like appearance.

Colonel H. Sandham, director of the Royal Engineer establishment, has received orders from the Horse Guards for the 32nd company of Royal Engineers to be completed to 120 non-commissioned officers and men, and to embark for Alderney, for the purpose of being employed in repairing and erecting the fortifications for the defence of that island.

Colonel Bloomfield, recently appointed Inspector-General of Artillery, mustered on parade at Woolwich on Monday, and inspected seven of the eight batteries belonging to the first brigade of Siege Artillery, ordered to be stationed at that town, and one battery of the twelfth brigade, under orders for the Mauritius, which arrived in garrison during the past week.

Private Richard Dowd, who deserted from the Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been branded with the letter D, and sentenced to be imprisoned in Fort Clarence Military Prison, Rochester, for 112 days. The brand for desertion has been likewise stamped on sapper George Goodall, of the Royal Engineers, whose term of imprisonment is 168 days.

The most active measures are now in progress for the augmentation of the Royal Marines, in accordance with the recent order in Council. The eight additional companies will be stationed, in equal proportions, at Woolwich, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. A large number of young men have joined the corps during the last fortnight.

General Love, C.B., Inspector-General of Infantry, conducted his periodical examination of the Indian depôts stationed at Colchester camp on Tuesday. The men of each battalion were called out in heavy marching order, and underwent a rigid examination by the veteran General, who appeared well satisfied with the result. Most of the men are young recruits, and have joined the army only a few months.

Troops and war material of every kind are being rapidly dispatched to the English dependencies in the Mediterranean. The various stations on the coast are being similarly supplied with such energy that, in spite of the unprecedented scale on which the establishment at Woolwich has recently been working, orders have been issued for a considerable increase of hands. The laboratory department has undertaken to turn out the enormous amount of 20,000 68-pounder shot daily, which will likewise be augmented.

Orders have been promulgated at the headquarters of the Royal Marine Light Infantry for two additional companies to be added to this division, the Government having decided on augmenting this branch of the service by 2000 men. In order to raise this additional number the bounty to be paid to recruits is to be raised to £5, together with a free kit. The standard is also reduced to 5 feet 4 inches for growing lads under twenty years of age, and 5 feet 4½ inches above that age. The circumference of the chest is still fixed at thirty-two inches. Additional recruiting parties are to be immediately sent out to raise the required number of men.

On Saturday last orders were issued by the Admiralty for the *James Watt*, 91, screw, Captain Stopford; *Exmouth*, 90, screw, Captain J. J. Stopford; *Cressy*, 80, screw, Captain Elliot; and the *Hero*, 91, screw, Captain Sir G. N. Brooke, Bart.; to sail from Sheerness and Devonport to join the Channel fleet, and large drafts of men were sent from the different guardships, and the Royal Naval Rendezvous, Tower-hill, to bring the crews of each ship up to the required complement. Orders were also issued for the *Goliath*, 80; *Cadmus*, 21; *Falcon*, 17; *Imperieuse*, 51; *Melpomene*, 50; *Ter-mogant*, 25; and the *Pioneer* and *Flying Fish* gun-boats, to be brought forward with all expedition to reinforce the fleet in the Channel.

The authorities at the Horse Guards having decided on sending out a force of 500 additional men of the Royal Engineers to the British possessions in the Mediterranean, for the purpose of thoroughly repairing fortifications and being employed in sapping and mining operations, the first portion of that number left headquarters, Brompton Barracks, on Wednesday morning. The company selected for embarkation was the 28th, Captain E. L. Bland's. After the company had been inspected, they marched to the Strood junction, and proceeded by railway to Portsmouth, where they embarked, together with about 100 Riflemen and a body of the Royal Artillery, on board the *Etna*, for Gibraltar and Malta.

Some experiments were lately made on the Eastern Railway of France for lighting the carriages by means of portable gas. It was found that a single supply could suffice for the double journey from Paris to Strasbourg and back.

It is stated that Mr. Whichelo, late Secretary of St. Paul's Mission College, Soho, whose secession to the Roman Church has been announced, has returned to the English communion.

The Rev. J. A. Heasey, D.C.L., Head Master of Merchant Tailors' School, and late Fellow of St. John's College, has been appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for 1860.

The Dean of Christ Church, Oxford (Dr. Liddell), after a considerable sojourn at Malta and a cruise in the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health, has just returned home, very much benefited by the trip.

The sermon at Westminster Abbey to-morrow (Sunday) evening will be preached by the Rev. W. C. Lake, M.A., Rector of Hunsbury, and on the following Sunday by the Bishop of Norwich.

The Rev. Joseph Bellamy, a popular minister in the Wesleyan connection in the Isle of Man, has tendered his resignation to the Superintendent, with the intention, it is asserted, of taking holy orders in the Church of England.

COUNTRY NEWS.

AN EXPLOSION took place on Sunday last at the Corbyn's Hall Ironworks, near Dudley, by which two men lost their lives and several others were seriously injured. The men were about to tap a blast-furnace when the explosion took place. Some of the sufferers were for a minute or two in the midst of flames.

DONATION TO THE EDINBURGH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—The *Scottsman* states that Sir Andrew Smith, late Director of the Army Medical Department, has presented to the Edinburgh Natural History Museum his magnificent collection of reptilia. It embraces nearly 2000 specimens, obtained from all parts of the world, and among them are many of great rarity and beauty. The collection, next to the reptilia of the British Museum, is perhaps the finest in the world.

PROFESSOR OWEN delivered his inaugural lecture, in connection with Sir Robert Reade's foundation, on Tuesday, to a brilliant company assembled in the Senate House, Cambridge University. The attendance included the Vice-Chancellor and a number of University dignitaries, also a fair number of ladies, in all above 600. Natural history was the subject, and the Professor illustrated the formation and structure of animals, from the lowest upwards to man. The professor was rapturously applauded.

NEW MARKET AT ALDERSHOT.—The foundation-stone of a market for the sale of corn, and also meat, fish, and other provisions, to meet the requirements of this rapidly-rising town, was laid, in November last, by Lieutenant-General Knollys, commanding the garrison; and on Saturday last the same gallant General formally opened the building, which is extensive in its dimensions. An inauguration dinner afterwards took place, at which Mr. Beach, M.P., presided.

MR. JESSOP, the farmer so barbarously shot near Kilbeggan, has died. At the inquest the statement that two farmers with their cars passed the wounded man without offering assistance was substantiated, one of them confessing his conduct, and excusing it on the ground that he was "so confused he did not know what he was about." The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against some person unknown, and a reward of £100 for the conviction of the murderer has been offered by the Government.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.—The business of the session terminated on the 29th ult. The Rector's prizes for the best examinations for degrees seem to have been well contested. Mr. Sandford, and Mr. John Yeats, of Peckham, Surrey—the former gentleman being assistant secretary to the Committee of Council on Education, the latter a public-spirited teacher, whose efforts to elevate his profession and to dignify the school-master have long been deserving of some mark of public approval; the Rev. J. Leechman, M.A., Hammersmith; Langham Dale, Esq., B.A., Professor of Classics and English Literature at Cape Town; and the Rev. S. R. Stothert, M.A., Chaplain in her Majesty's Navy, obtained the degree of LL.D. The Rev. W. L. Colvin, M.A., Minister of Cramond, was made Doctor of Divinity.

SUSPECTED POISONING AT RICHMOND, SURREY.—On Wednesday Dr. Smethurst underwent a long examination at the Richmond Police Court on the charge of having poisoned Miss Banks, a lady with whom he had eloped. The evidence was of an extraordinary character. It was proved that the marriage ceremony had been performed between Dr. Smethurst and Miss Banks, although Smethurst's wife is still living. An unposted letter couched in affectionate language, addressed to his legal wife, was found in his pocket. Evidence was brought forward to show that while Miss Banks was ill Smethurst induced her to sign a will constituting him her sole executor and legatee. This, the prosecution contended, furnishes a clue to the motive which might prompt him to the commission of the crime. At the next hearing of the case the medical evidence will be given.

THE EXCAVATIONS AT WROXETER.—The obstacles thrown in the way of these explorations by the farm tenant have been removed by the interference of the landlord (the Duke of Cleveland), who takes the greatest interest in the undertaking. Two acres of land adjoining the excavations which have proved so important have been let to the committee of excavations for a year, and men are now at work again on the old spot. This ground has been well fenced off, so as to prevent any interference with the works in future. Where the eastern wall appears to have run, near the river, a considerable number of skeletons were found lying, almost as if they had been killed there in forcing the town—the skulls presenting uniformly a very remarkable deformity, which appears to have an ethnological interest. Not far from them was found a well, of very good masonry. In the northern part of the ancient town the excavators came upon the paving of a street, in very good condition. Interesting objects of antiquity were found everywhere, and will enrich the museum at Shrewsbury.

SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, the inventor of the gun which bears his name, the chief engineer of rifled ordnance for the English Government, was entertained at a complimentary dinner given at Newcastle on Tuesday evening, under the chairmanship of Sir George Gray. We regret that we have not space for the singularly interesting speech delivered by the distinguished guest on this occasion. Reserving himself on points of detail, without a knowledge of which he said foreign Governments would be unable to plagiarise the invention, Sir William described the general construction of his weapon, and of the projectiles with which it is to be worked. He mentioned several striking instances of the accuracy of aim and destructiveness of effect at enormous distances which he had succeeded in attaining, and gave a narrative of his experiments during a period of three years, and a statement of the position towards the Government which he has consented to assume. At its close Sir William Armstrong affirmed, in contradiction to a report circulated some little time ago, that to the best of his knowledge no person or persons capable of giving valuable information about the construction of the gun had recently left the service of his firm; and that, therefore, the story of the invention having been treacherously placed at the service of a foreign State was without foundation.

TESTIMONIALS TO SIR WATKIN AND LADY WILLIAMS WYNN.—About 10,000 people assembled in Wynnstay Park, on Monday evening, in order to present two testimonials to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., and Lady Williams Wynn; one of the testimonials being the offering of the parishioners of Ruabon, and the other from the tenantry of the estate. The former consisted of a very handsome Bible, which had been procured at a cost of £100. It bore the following inscription:—"This Bible was presented to Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn by upwards of 8000 of the inhabitants of the parish of Ruabon, by subscription of one shilling and under, as an expression of deep sympathy on the occasion of the utter destruction of the mansion of Wynnstay by fire on the morning of the 6th of March, 1858." The testimonial from the tenantry was a timepiece, and bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn by the tenantry residing in the Wynnstay district as a mark of their sincere respect and their sympathy for the destruction of Wynnstay by fire."—May 9, 1859. Several appropriate speeches were made on the occasion; and Sir Watkin and Lady Williams Wynn each spoke in warm acknowledgement—the Lady saying that the deep and affectionate sympathy shown by all their neighbours had more than compensated Sir Watkin and herself for all the trials which they had undergone last year. The "national" testimonial is to be presented in a few weeks' time.

NEW AUSTRALIAN BISHOPRIC.—Sir E. B. Lytton, Bart., her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, has consented to the erection of another new bishopric in Australia, the seat of which will be at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, New South Wales, now included in the diocese of Newcastle, a see which is equal in extent to four times the area of the British Isles. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has granted £1000 towards the endowment fund; and Dr. Tyrrell, the present Bishop of Newcastle, has generously promised to contribute half the amount required for the endowment of the new see. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton has nominated as the first Bishop of Brisbane the Rev. E. W. Tuffnell, M.A., of Wadham College, Oxford, and Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral. It is probable that the Bishop Designate of Brisbane will be consecrated on the 2nd of June, being Holy Thursday.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—Rev. J. Foxley, Vicar of Market Weighton, Yorkshire, to be Rural Dean of West Hartlepool; Rev. A. Henderson, Incumbent of St. Mary's, Hamilton, to be Dean of Glasgow and Galloway. *Rectories:* Rev. R. L. Bartlett to Thurlston, Somerset; Rev. E. Bradley to the united Rectories of Denton and Caldecote, Huntingdonshire; Rev. W. M. Brady to Clonfert (or Newmarket); Rev. F. M. Cameron to Crowhurst, Sussex; Rev. J. Morton to Farrihy; Rev. R. Raybird to Wentworth, Cambridgeshire; Rev. H. Warren to Sullington, Sussex. *Vicarages:* Rev. T. Bell to the Vale, Guernsey; Rev. H. Clelan to Eardisley, Herefordshire; Rev. T. J. Griffinhoote to Arkesdon, Essex; Rev. H. V. Le Bas to Bedford, Middlesex. *Incumbencies:* Rev. T. H. Choppe to Hartland, Devon; Rev. F. G. Hughes to Holy Trinity, Bishop Stortford, Herts. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. W. R. Beech, Sub-Warden and Tutor of St. Paul's College, Hong-Kong, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Victoria; Rev. S. G. Potter to be Chaplain to the Earl of Desart. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. M. Biggs to St. Mary Magdalene, Peckham, Surrey; Rev. T. M. Freeman to Mollor, Derbyshire; Rev. E. M. Goulburn to St. John's, Paddington; Rev. A. Mansfield to Shirehampton, near Bristol; Rev. C. C. Mulloy to Newton Mount-Kennedy; Rev. J. Paley to Codsall, Staffordshire; Rev. L. H. Stearne to Kilbride; Rev. A. Trower to Hook, Howden, Yorkshire. *Curacies:* Rev. J. J. Bell to Holy Trinity, Killiney, Dublin; Rev. V. T. Green to Milcombe, Oxfordshire; Rev. H. E. H. Marks to Winscombe, Somerset; Rev. H. Palmer to Glaneken; Rev. W. St. George to Seagoe; Rev. G. Thomas to Kilderry; Rev. W. Wallace to St. Bridget's, Dublin; Rev. R. W. Wilson to St. Mary's and the Chapel of the Norfolk Hospital, Woodbridge, Suffolk. Rev. H. R. Ware to be Assistant Curate of Topsham, Devon.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Reculer pour mieux sauter would seem to be the motto on the Austrian banners at this moment. We hear of what hostile bulletins call a "hasty" retreat over the Sesia, and of a hope that the retreat will be extended to the other side of the Ticino. The Austrian General, from these accounts, resembles the celebrated Scotsman who, having pushed half his body through a window with burglarious intent, and being sternly interrogated by the confronting master of the house as to where he was going, replied, suiting action to word, "Back again!" The waters have been too strong for the invading armies. The extraordinary swelling of the Po, and the opening the sluices upon a region intersected with broad and deep ditches constructed for irrigating purposes, have momentarily baffled the Austrians. Such, at least, is the only conclusion which can be formed from the information which has reached us. General Gyulai may have another tale to tell.

Meanwhile, the third Napoleon—emulous of the first—has departed to take the command of the army of Italy. On Wednesday night a steamer bearing the name of his mother bore him away for Genoa. We, therefore, shall not have a companion picture to that by David of Napoleon in a flying cloak that nearly extinguishes him, riding grandly over the Alps. Louis Napoleon makes a more comfortable progress in the gilded and mirrored state cabin of *La Reine Hortense*. The French armies have mustered in great strength, and will probably "assume the initiative," to use the euphemistic equivalent for striking first. The Pope is stated to be less pleasantly situated than a philanthropist of any creed would desire a kindly-disposed and gentlemanly Prince to be. His Holiness would like to remove to some distance from Rome, possibly into a really neutral territory; but the eldest daughter of the Church, represented by a rather determined French General, cannot bear the idea of the Pontiff expatriating himself, and on the whole has given the Pope to understand that it is for the interest of Christendom that he should continue to inhabit the Eternal City. As for the King of Naples, a prevalent belief, founded or not, is that he has been dead some days, but that the fear of what might follow on the announcement keeps the authorities silent. As this is a War of Kings, with Kings only has the historian at present to do.

The tale of elections is nearly made up. Considerably more than six hundred members have been returned, and every day adds to the number. The estimated proportions thus far show the Opposition to have a majority of about fifty-six over the Ministry; but figures on paper are one thing, and forces in action are another. Organs understood to be well instructed hint, with no great obscurity, that Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell will not lose much time in bringing on a conflict, and that a motion in connection with the conduct of the Government in regard to the war will probably be the appropriate game of battle. Sir James Graham has been a good deal *affiché* during the last fortnight, and the wise augur that the distinguished Baronet,

Of tardy diction and Northumbrian burr,

has come to the conclusion that he has still talents at the service of his country, and desires that the latter should know it.

No disturbance of any consequence has marked the English or Scottish elections. We read, of course, of the usual mobs of "roughs," of broken windows, affrays with the police, and of the showers of jeers, oranges, and dead cats, with which a certain class of politicians have from time immemorial annotated the speeches of candidates and seconders. At Mr. Lowe's election there seemed to be a little more spitefulness than elsewhere, as if the spirit of Kidderminster had followed the fortunes of the able Australian. But there has been nothing worth serious record. In Ireland there has been a melancholy exception to the rule, an election riot at Limerick, about which we have the most contradictory reports, having drawn upon the rabble the fire of the police, and loss of life having ensued. As usual, some of the sufferers have been those who could not have been the most guilty.

Baron Renfrew, better known as his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, has left Rome; and it may be satisfactory to some persons to know that the Prince's Protestantism is entirely intact, and that, though he certainly visited all the noble monuments both of Pagan and of Catholic art, he has paid no undue homage either to Jupiter or to St. Peter. His attendance at the English church was regular; and, even on Easter Sunday, when the imposing character of the Catholic ceremonial induced many private Protestants to attend and witness it, the Prince was true to his faith. His Royal Highness's manners and conduct have given much satisfaction to his countrymen in Rome, as well as to the Romans; and we may be permitted to add that his hospitalities to some of the distinguished artists of the city have been a most graceful feature of his sojourn.

The death of the great Humboldt, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, has occupied all thinking minds, even amid foreign and domestic turmoil. The four quarters of the world stated by the counsel in the Sickles (American) case to be watching the dreary progress of that clumsy investigation have been relieved from their suspense by the acquittal of the prisoner, and have been permitted the relaxation of a tolerable hearty laugh at the folly which succeeded it. Had Sickles saved his country instead of slaying, with some ferocity, one of his fellow-citizens, such an ovation could hardly have been given him. Popular absurdity and sentimental penny-lining have done their worst. But he is no true Englishman who judges his American brother hastily. In the first place, we believe that the educated classes stood entirely aloof from any such miserable demonstrations as those which have been recorded, and in the next place we are told that there was some additional provocation to the lower orders of Washington in alleged taunts by the slain man, a Southron, that the injured husband was "only a Yankee," who would bear anything. But the business is a wretched one at the best.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the *Abyssinian*, 1072 tons, to sail from Plymouth, for Sydney, New South Wales, at 214 18s. 10d. per statute adult, to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the commissioners may appoint between the 2nd and 9th of June. Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered five other ships—viz., the *West Australian*, 590 tons; the *Caribon*, 1065 tons; the *Devonshire*, 806 tons; the *Schah Jehan*, 753 tons; and the *St. Croix*, 435 tons: the first two vessels to sail, the former from Plymouth for Perth, Western Australia, at 215 7s. 6d. per statute adult, the latter from Liverpool for Sydney, New South Wales, at 217 19s., to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the commissioners may appoint between the 27th of June and 4th of July. The three latter vessels are to convey Indian emigrants from Calcutta to British Guiana, at respectively, 211 3s., 211 7s., and 211 9s. per statute adult, to be placed at the disposal of the emigration agent at the port of Calcutta, by the 1st of November, the 1st of December, 1859, and the 1st of January, 1860. The commissioners received tenders on Thursday for a ship to proceed to Adelaide, South Australia, to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the commissioners may fix between the 23rd and 30th of June.

Last week the visitors at the South Kensington Museum were:—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 4096; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 3342; on the three study days (admission to the public, 6d.), 1075; one students' evening (Wednesday), 130; Thursday evening, 2550 (Microscopical Society): total, 11,433.

MUSIC.

At the COVENT GARDEN ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA the event of the week has been the reappearance of Grisi in her great part of *Valentina* in the "Huguenots." She drew an immense house on Saturday, and was received with rapturous enthusiasm. Grisi still stands alone on the stage, as pre-eminent and unapproachable as she was a dozen years ago. Her picture of the unhappy heroine of Meyerbeer's greatest work was as full of truth and nature, as deeply pathetic, as ever; and her voice, if it has lost a little of its flexibility and a few notes of its compass, possesses all its mellow sweetness, and that sympathetic quality which always reaches the heart. She was supported by Mario in the character of *Raoul*, who in that part is as unrivalled as she is in the other. The rest of the characters were sustained by their usual representatives at this theatre—*Marguerite of Valois* by Mdlle. Marai, the *Page* by Mdlle. Didiée, *Marcel* by Zelger, *Count de Nevers* by Tagliafico, and *St. Bris* by Polonini. The whole performance displayed the completeness and splendour for which this theatre is distinguished.

There have been two further débuts at DRURY LANE. On Tuesday the inevitable "Traviata" was produced, with Mdlle. Sarolta in the character of *Violetta*, and Signor L. Graziani in that of *Alfredo*. Mdlle. Sarolta is a girl of eighteen, the daughter, it is said, of a Hungarian nobleman, and has made the musical stage her profession in consequence of her strong predilection for it. She is yet a novice, having made her first public appearance only in January last at the Paris Italian Opera, where (if we are to believe the Parisian journalists) her youth, beauty, and attractive qualities as an actress and a singer, made a great impression. In Paris she performed the part of *Leonora* in the "Traviata"; her London début in the "Traviata" was a less arduous essay. Considered as almost the first attempt of a very youthful performer, and as giving great promise of future excellence, it must be deemed very successful. Of Mdlle. Sarolta's beauty it is impossible to speak too highly. Her fine features beam with intelligence and spirit, and her light and graceful form might serve a sculptor for the model of a wood nymph. As an actress and a singer, too, she manifests those gifts of nature which are the foundation of artistic greatness; but the superstructure—the work of time, study, and experience—has yet to be raised. Her voice, when fully formed and developed, bids fair to be charming; but as yet it is unequal, thin and weak in the lower part of the scale, with fine high notes which seem to belong to a different organ; and there is similar immaturity in her execution, which is deficient in roundness and finish. Her acting is better than her singing, because acting, proceeding from the impulses of feeling, is less dependent than singing on the resources of art. Altogether she made an impression somewhat similar to that made by Piccolomini in the same part. The audience were captivated by her youthful grace and loveliness, and applauded warmly without troubling themselves with the canons of criticism. Signor L. Graziani is the brother of the favourite baritone about whom Mr. Gye and Mr. Smith are at present contending in the Court of Chancery. He is a well-favoured man, rather too stout and bulky for a stage lover; but he has considerable merit both as an actor and a singer. His voice is very good, but his execution lacks smoothness, from his having the bad habit—adopted by many singers with the view of producing strong effects—of singing alternately very soft and very loud; as if a painter constantly used strong lights and deep shades, without the middle tints which should predominate in the picture. Biting this fault—which, however, is a serious one—Signor L. Graziani is a praiseworthy and valuable performer.

MADAME CLARA SCHUMANN and M. JULES STOCKHAUSEN gave a concert (the first of a series of three) at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Saturday morning. Madame Schumann has been for many years acknowledged to be the greatest of the Continental pianists. She has twice before visited England, where the public have fully recognised her claim to the highest honours of her art. M. Stockhausen was in London several years ago, and since then has become eminent in his profession. At present, we believe, he holds a high position at the Paris Opéra Comique. His voice is a fine baritone, and he is an accomplished singer in every respect. At the concert above mentioned, Madame Schumann, along with Herr Joachim, played Beethoven's famous "Kreutzer Sonata." Then Madame Schumann and her sister, Mdlle. Wieck, played a duet for two pianofortes by her late husband, the celebrated Robert Schumann. Mdlle. Wieck is a very fine pianist, strongly resembling her sister in style and manner. Madame Schumann also played Chopin's scherzo in B minor, Handel's variations on "The Harmonious Blacksmith," and Bach's gavotte in D minor. M. Stockhausen's principal performance was Schubert's song "The Erl King;" and he also sang an air from one of Handel's Italian operas, a French song by Boieldieu, and several German *Lieder*. The concert was well attended, and many of our musical notabilities were present.

THE NEW PHILHARMONIC CONCERT at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, under the direction of Dr. Wyld, presented no novel feature, but was a good and successful performance. The principal instrumental pieces were—Mendelssohn's symphony in A minor, Beethoven's concerto for the violin, played by Joachim, and the same composer's pianoforte concerto in C, performed by Signor Andreoli, a very excellent pianist. Madame Catherine Hayes sang a fine scena from Mozart's "Idomeneus;" and there were two pretty choruses, the one from Weber's "Preciosa," and the other from Auber's "Masaniello."

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON gave their last concert of this (their first) season on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Hall. This new association has grown to monster dimensions, as it now consists (it is said) of above a thousand members, together with a host of lady and gentlemen associates. The objects of the society (as we have said on former occasions) are not only to give great public concerts, but to hold conversazioni, to form a library for the benefit of the members and associates, and to encourage the efforts of native genius. The concert on Wednesday was chiefly remarkable for a very fine performance of Beethoven's seventh symphony in A, and for Spohr's violin concerto in E minor, played by Joachim in a style of unapproachable excellence. The vocalists were Madame Lemmens Sherrington and Mr. Sims Reeves. The performance began with Mr. C. Horsley's overture to the oratorio of "Joseph" (too solemn an opening for a miscellaneous concert), and ended with Auber's overture to "Masaniello."

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS at the CRYSTAL PALACE, which have been successfully carried on for several seasons, have been resumed. The first was given on Wednesday, and attracted an immense concourse of visitors. These concerts are a joint speculation of the Crystal Palace Company and Mr. Gye, and are, we believe, very profitable to both parties. The whole resources of the Covent Garden establishment are employed, and the public have the opportunity, at little cost, of hearing all the great opera stars, together with the splendid orchestra and chorus of the theatre. On Wednesday the singers were Madame Grisi, Mdlle. Lotti, Madame Didiée, Mdlle. Calderon, Signors Ronconi, Debassini, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Gardoni. The performance consisted of a selection from "La Gazza Ladra," together with several airs from other operas belonging to the Covent Garden repertory. We were much gratified with the success of the means recently taken for improving the acoustical properties of the locality in which the concerts are given. Notwithstanding the space through which the musical sounds had to travel in order to reach the ears of so vast a multitude, they were heard with a clearness, and produced an effect, which, but for the evidence of our senses, we could not have believed possible.

At MADAME PUZZI'S Musical Martinée on Wednesday the Hanover-square Concert-room was crowded to the doors with the most fashionable company in London. There was a choice selection of music, chiefly vocal; and, what made it all the more agreeable, it was not made up of the current opera pieces of the day. Among the things most warmly applauded were a quartet by Biletta, "I Poveretti," sung by Mdlle. Fanny Puzzi, Miss Lascolles, M. Depret, and Signor Cimino; Curschmann's beautiful trio, "Ti prego, O Madre," sung by Madame Lemmens, Miss Lascolles, and M. Depret; the duet from "Don Pasquale," "Tornami a dir," sung by Mdlle. Fanny Puzzi and Signor Belart; the air from "Fra Diavolo," "J'ai revu mes amis," sung by M. Depret; and Meyerbeer's air from the "Crocato," "Ah, come rapida," sung by Mdlle. Fanny Puzzi.

Osborne's grand duet for two pianofortes on themes from the "Huguenots" was admirably played by Mdlle. Emelie Puzzi and Signor Andreoli. The two sisters the Mesdemoiselles Puzzi are highly accomplished artists, the one as a singer and the other as a pianist.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ST. JAMES'S.—The French drama, under the conduct of M. Jules Samson, progresses. "Le Courrier de Lyons" has been played, and given English audiences to understand how the two characters are represented by French actors; and, in particular, by M. Clément Just. Our verdict is decidedly in his favour. On Wednesday the same admirable performer appeared in the comédie-vaudeville "Les Mémoires du Diable." We welcome the French company always, and desire their encouragement in this country, thinking that the example of their style in the lighter class of pieces is highly beneficial and instructive to our own actors. We could wish that they were better supported.

NEW ADELPHI.—On Monday a new farce was produced, with a French title—the bad French of the shop windows—"Ici on parle Français." The farce, however, places it in the parlour window as a bait for lodgers. Mr. Spriggins (Mr. J. L. Toole) hits on the ingenious device that foreign gentlemen visiting the watering-place where he is resident may be induced to prefer his apartments. His benevolent impression is that foreigners "don't know the difference between a franc and a sovereign," and he thinks that their ignorance or indifference is an eligible opportunity not to be foregone. Mr. Billington represents a French gallant, M. Dubois, who, in his first interview with Mr. Spriggins, bandies Anglo-French with him to the infinite amusement of the audience. Now, it so happens that Spriggins has a daughter, Angelina, who had been at Paris, and there seen and fell in love with M. Dubois, and the purpose of the visit of the latter to England was to find, if possible, this charming young lady. Of course, M. Dubois secures an apartment in the father's house; but, previously to making himself comfortable, he has to undergo a few difficulties, having been imprudent enough to escort a Mrs. Regulus Rattan (Miss Billington) from the railway station, whose husband, Major Rattan (Mr. Charles Selby), follows in a great passion, and accuses M. Dubois of having eloped with his wife. A duel impends; but when he finds that the object of M. Dubois's attachment is not Mrs. R. R., but the veritable Angelina Spriggins, the Major expresses himself satisfied. The incident afforded much sport, and the new farce was successful.

STANDARD.—On Tuesday "The Duchess of Malfi" was performed, and Miss Glyn commenced an engagement for a limited number of nights. She was warmly welcomed by the audience, and supported the character with her usual grace and feeling. This terrible tragedy of old Webster has now become really popular at the East End, and the audience both appreciate the poetry and sympathise with the pathos of the scene. The fourth act is certainly great, and is rendered, by Miss Glyn's artistic management, a scene of elevated martyrdom. Her engagement commenced successfully.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MISS GLYN'S READING.—On Monday the tragedy of "Macbeth" was read by the celebrated actress Miss Glyn to a numerous and fashionable audience. This lady still retains all her power, and delivered the text with that wonderful flexibility of voice which is the charm of her elocution. Miss Glyn, very judiciously, does not attempt to act the characters throughout, but simply reads some scenes and parts, reserving her strength for the greater passages and persons of the drama, which she brings out with remarkable force. In this manner the effect of light and shade is produced, and the recitation assumes an artistic merit. She was most impressive in Macbeth, Lady Macbeth, and Macduff, the Weird Sisters, and the Apparitions of the cave scene. Among the more excellent passages may be instanced Lady Macbeth's soliloquies, the murder scene, Macbeth's dagger-speech, the banquet horrors, Macduff's sorrows for the loss of his wife and children, Lady Macbeth's somnolent musings, and the spiritual speeches of the equivocating fiends of Acheron. Frequently the face of the speaker lightened up with intellect; and sometimes the voice was electrically effective. The applause was emphatic, prolonged, and repeated; and at the end Miss Glyn was enthusiastically cheered.

ALHAMBRA.—This place of equestrian amusement was reopened on Tuesday, by Mr. T. McCollum, the new proprietor, with a company that claims to be the most complete of the kind in Europe. There is much novelty in the feats performed by Messrs. Doughty, Leonard, and Jackson; and Madame Blanche in "Les Trois Nations" was excellent. Barnes, Connor, and sons prove themselves to be skilful acrobats, and the clowns are good. The performances, strengthened by those of Ella, are as astonishing as they are artistic. Nor must the dogs and monkeys be omitted, for their parts, according to their kind, were performed to admiration. The public will find much to amuse in Mr. McCollum's programme.

The subscription in France on behalf of M. de Lamartine has been definitively closed. It amounts to about 400,000 francs, and has been raised from between 40,000 and 45,000 francs.

A man of the name of John Polwarth died in the Edinburgh Infirmary on Monday, in whose pocket was found, after death, a deposit receipt for upwards of £300. He entered the infirmary as a poor person.

On Saturday night last, as a gang of poachers were proceeding along the banks of the River Witham from Lincoln to the village of Washington, a loaded gun-barrel fell from the pocket of one of the men, named Henry Enfield. Striking against the ground, the gun went off, and the shot entered Enfield's head beneath the chin, blowing off the left side of his face. Death immediately ensued.

The Royal National Life-boat Institution have just issued a valuable little pamphlet on the management of open rowing-boats in a surf, beaching them, &c., which contains some excellent practical hints for the consideration of merchant seamen or others having charge of ships' boats, as well as instructions for rescuing drowning persons and for restoration of the apparently drowned.

SHIPWRECK.—A Dutch ship, named the *Australia*, about seven hundred tons burden, bound from Shields to Cadiz, and having, it is understood, several passengers on board, was lost, on the night of Thursday week, on the Shipwash Sands, about fifteen miles off the Suffolk coast. It is feared that her crew and passengers have all perished.

AT GALATZ, on the 12th ult., the people made a ferocious attack on the Jewish inhabitants of the city, whom they accused (according to a wretched superstition) of having taken blood from a Christian boy, in order to make use of it in their Easter ceremonies! The synagogue was destroyed, the Bibles and scrolls of laws found in it torn to pieces, the shops broken open and plundered, and about 200 Jews more or less injured.

HOW TO FIND WATER IN THE DESERT.—When the water begins to run short, and the known fountains have failed, as is too often the sad hap of these desert wells, fortunate is the man who owns a tame chacma, or "babian," as it is called. The animal is first deprived of water for a whole day, until it is furious with thirst, which is increased by giving it salt provisions, or putting salt into its mouth. This apparent cruelty is, however, an act of true mercy, as on the chacma may depend the existence of itself and the whole party. A long rope is now tied to the baboon's collar, and it is suffered to run about wherever it chooses, the rope being merely used as a means to prevent the animal from getting out of sight. The baboon now assumes the leadership of the band, and becomes the most important personage of the party. First it runs forward a little, then stops, gets on its hind feet, and sniffs up the air, especially taking notice of the wind and its direction. It will then, perhaps, change the direction of the course, and, after running for some distance, take another observation. Presently it will spy out a blade of grass, or similar object, pluck it up, turn it on all sides, smell it, and then go forward again. And thus the animal proceeds until it leads the party to water, guided by some mysterious instinct, which appears to be totally independent of reasoning, and which loses its powers in proportion as reason gains dominion.—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History*, by Wood.

THE WORKING OF THE IMAGINATION.—Man has an unfortunate readiness in the evil hour, after receiving an affront, to draw together all the moon-spots on the other person into an outline of shadow, and a night piece, and to transfer a single deed into a whole life; and this only in order that he may thoroughly relish the pleasure of being angry. In love, he has fortunately the opposite faculty of crowding together all the light parts and rays of its object into one focus, by means of the burning-glass of imagination, and letting the sun burn without its spots; but he too generally does this only when the beloved, and often censured, being is already beyond the skies. In order, however, that we should do this sooner and oftener, we ought to act like Winckelmann, but only in another way. As he, namely, set aside a particular half-hour of each day for the purpose of beholding and meditating on his too happy existence in Rome, so we ought daily or weekly to dedicate and sanctify a solitary hour for the purpose of summing up the virtues of our families, our wives, our children, and our friends, and viewing them in this beautiful crowded assemblage of their good qualities. And, indeed, we should do so for this reason, that we may not forgive and love too late, when the beloved beings are already departed hence and are beyond our reach.—*Richter*.



THE WAR IN ITALY.—GENOA.—FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ.

THIS maritime city, once the seat of a celebrated republic, is now the capital of a province of the Sardinian States. It is situated at the northern point of the part of the Mediterranean called the Gulf of Genoa. Like Bath, Genoa is very up and down, and most of the streets are narrow and irregular, so that many parts are inaccessible to a carriage; the common vehicle in use for visits in those parts of the town being the sedan-chair. Nor are the smaller vicoli convenient for foot passengers. Through these the trains of mules, with their bells and trappings, add to the busy throng. In the older parts of the town the houses have an appearance of antique solidity;

whilst those in the more modern streets are distinguished for their magnitude and splendour. Genoa may justly be proud of her palaces. If you walk along the three continuous streets of Balbi, Muovissima, and Muova, looking into the courts and staircases on each hand as you proceed, you may indeed think yourself in a city of kings. These palaces display the attractions not only of architecture, but of painting and sculpture. Genoa contains a number of public edifices. The most remarkable are the Palazzo della Signora (Palace of the Lady), the ancient residence of the Doge, and the place of meeting of the public bodies. The arsenal in its neigh-

bourhood contains a number of military relics and trophies. Several of the churches in Genoa are masterpieces of architecture, though they are, perhaps, too richly ornamented for places of worship. The church called Dell' Annunziata (of the Annunciation) and the cathedral are the most conspicuous. The port round which "Genova la Superba" extends is terminated at the extremities by two piers, the Molo Vecchio and the Molo Nuovo. Near the land end of the western pier stands the Fanale, or lighthouse, built in 1547. The tower rises out of the rock to the height of 247 feet above its base, or 385 feet above the level of the sea. It exhibits

a flashing light, which in clear weather may be seen at a distance of thirty marine miles.

As it is in connection with war that we give our views of Genoa—the French forces sent to Sardinia by way of the Mediterranean disembarking at this port—we shall consider the place chiefly in its military aspect. Genoa has been repeatedly increased in size, and its walls as often enlarged. It is said that some traces of the Roman walls are discernible. The first modern fortifications were erected in 935, extending from the Fort of S. Giorgio, above the modern railway station, to San Andrea. In 1155 the

Genoese raised another circuit, for the purpose of resisting the threatened attacks of Frederick Barbarossa. Some of the gates are yet standing.

Another circuit was begun in 1327. In this many of the previous suburbs were included. It is in the semi-modern style of fortification, but very strong. The ramparts afford very agreeable promenades, and are connected on the east with a public garden, called the *Acqua Sola*, which affords a delightful walk. The last portions of this second line of fortifications, the *Casteletto*, which only served to overawe the town, or was considered in that light by the Liberal party in 1849, has been destroyed, and the site covered with tall dwelling-houses; and the *Porta di San Giorgio*, above the *Piazza dell'Acqua Verde*, to make room for the railway station.

The third circuit, at a considerable distance from the second, encircles all the heights that immediately command the town and harbour: planned in 1627, it was begun in 1630, and completed in 1632, and forms an immense triangle, having the harbour for its base, and the great fort of the *Sperone* for its apex: the circuit occupies an extent of several miles, and is strengthened at different points by stronger works in the form of forts, which command the approaches to the city and the valleys of the *Bisagno* and *Polcevera*; the principal of these forts are the redoubts of *La Lanterna* and *S. Benigno* on the west, commanding the entrances on the side of *Turin* and *Nice*, the *Tenaglia*, the valley of the *Polcevera* higher up; the forts of *Il Begato* and *La Specola*, near the summit of the triangle, which are of recent construction; and the great citadel of *Il Sperone*, which, from a height of 1650 feet, completely commands the town and harbour. In addition to these forts on the line of the wall which surrounds Genoa, an extensive system of detached redoubts has been added on every peak from which the city or its defences can possibly be threatened; to the north are the forts of the *Diamante*, *i Fratelli* and *Puino*, which form such picturesque objects as seen by the traveller descending the *Apennines* from the *Passo di i Giove*, and on the east of the valley of the *Bisagno*, *Forts Richelieu* and *Tecla*—in fact, the military works round Genoa constitute at present the largest town fortifications in Europe, those of *Paris* excepted; since 1815 they have been greatly strengthened; and, should the city again sustain a siege, it will be on these lines its principal defence must depend; but so large must be the attacking force, that, with



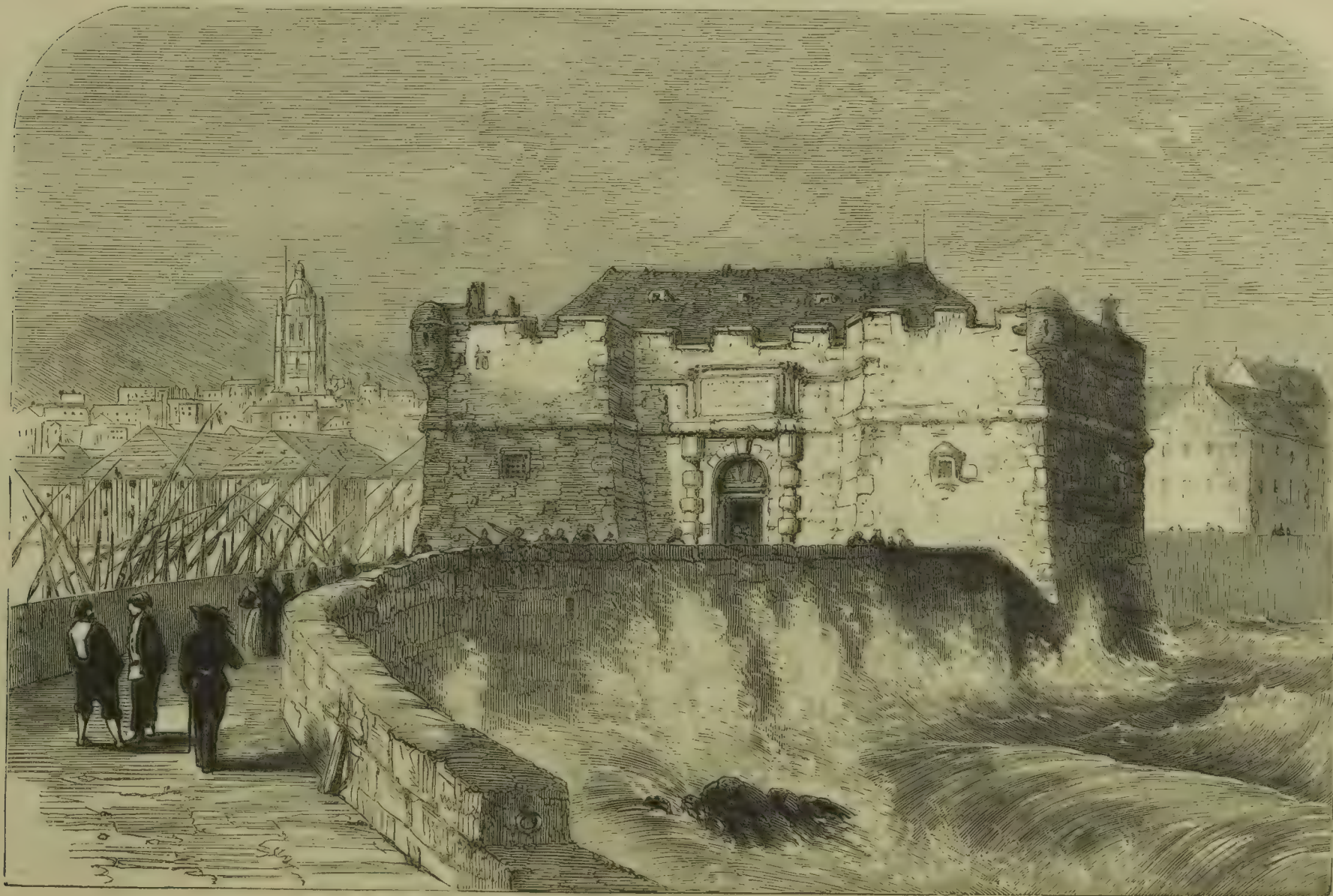
THE WAR IN ITALY.—RECEPTION OF THE ZOUAVES AT GENOA.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR ARTIST.

the approaches by sea open, Genoa may be now considered impregnable, a rigorous and long-continued blockade by sea and land being alone capable of reducing it.

The fortifications in the first instance were erected to protect the city against the present dynasty, when the Gallo-Sardinian army under *Carlo Emanuele*, Duke of *Savoy*, threatened the very existence of the Republic; and they were, in great measure, raised by voluntary contributions and voluntary labour. Within these walls *Massena* sustained the famous siege of 1800. The city was invested on the land side by the Austrian troops, the British fleet, under *Lord Keith*, blockading the port. *Massena* was at length starved out, and he evacuated the city on the 4th of June, 1800, after a blockade of sixty days, during which the garrison, and still more the inhabitants, suffered the greatest misery from famine. Of the 7000 troops under *Massena*, only 2000 were fit for service when they surrendered. The number of the inhabitants who died of the famine, or of disease produced by it, exceeded 15,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FORCES AT GENOA.

The first detachment of French troops landed in Genoa on the morning of April 30. A discharge of cannon announced the arrival of the French ships of war, which, coming into the harbour one after the other, disembarked their living freight amidst the most joyous acclamations. The following letter, dated the 2nd of May, has been received from Genoa:—"The landing of troops here continues from morning to night. At this moment Genoa possesses a sample of French troops of every arm—Artillery, Engineers, Imperial Guard, Zouaves, Turcos, Chasseurs de Vincennes, and Regiments of the Line. I assure you it is a curious sight to see the moving about in the streets of Genoa of the various uniforms. The first troops which landed were lodged in the barracks, those which followed were lodged in private houses, and according as the number increased they were placed in the palaces, and even in the churches. But, finally, as a town of 100,000 inhabitants cannot lodge 200,000, it was found necessary to establish camps on the hills, and it is there that the Chasseurs de Vincennes and the troops of the line are stationed. Since yesterday the Government has taken possession of the railway, and the troops are placed *en echelon* on the road to



THE WAR IN ITALY.—THE OLD MOLE GATE, GENOA.—FROM A DRAWING BY S. READ.

of Lisbon, aged 44 years.

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NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

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WIZARD JACOBS' FAREWELL PERFORMANCE, the Last Week—POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Monday, May 16th, and during the Week, at Eight. The last Two Morning Performances, Wednesday, May 18th, and Saturday 21st, at Three o'clock. Stalls, 2s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Children, Half-price. Tickets to be had at Mitchell's, Bond-street, and at the Hall.

THE PERFORMING AND TALKING FISH. Daily at 101, Piccadilly, opposite the Albany. Admission One Shilling. A FASHIONABLE MORNING EXHIBITION every Saturday, from Eleven a.m. to Six p.m., 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. After Six, the usual prices.

THE COLOURED OPERA TROUPE (Proprietor Mr. ALBAIN) will give a GRAND CONCERT in ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, on TUESDAY, MAY 24, at Eight o'clock. Tickets of the Musicians; and of Mr. Albain, at the Hall.

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Every Evening at Eight, and Saturday Afternoon at Three. Change of Programme. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.; which may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 53, Old Bond-street; and at the Hall (Piccadilly entrance), from nine till six.

SIXTH YEAR OF THE PRESENT ENTERTAINMENT.
THE SISTERS SOPHIA AND ANNIE in their Original Entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE, will appear at RAMSGATE, May 16; at CANTERBURY, 17; BRIGHTON, 18; HASTINGS, 19; CHATHAM, 20.

FRENCH EXHIBITION, 120, Pall-mall.—The SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, the contributions of Artists of the French and Flemish School, IS NOW OPEN. Also, in the same building, the WORKS OF DAVID COX. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d. each. From Ten to Six.

THE DERBY DAY, by W. P. FRITH, R.A. IS NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 169, New Bond-street. Open from One till Six. Admission, One Shilling.

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THE LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION. Hanover-square Rooms; Conductor, Mr. Lund.—The LAST AFTERNOON CONCERT BUT ONE takes place on MONDAY NEXT, MAY 16. Mr. T. Oliphant will intersperse the performances with notices, remarks, and annotations. Stalls, 5s.; Unreserved, 3s.; and for the night three, 7s. 6d.; with Programmes, at Mr. Mitchell's, Royal Library, Old Bond-street; and Messrs. Lesdars, 63, New Bond-street.

MISS LOUISA VINNING and MR. ALLAN TRYING will give their GRAND EVENING CONCERT, under distinguished patronage, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, SATURDAY, May 14th. Artists: Miss Catherine Hayes, Mlle. P. M. M. Palmer, Miss Louisa Vinning, Mr. Wallace Cooper, Mr. Allan Irving, and Miss Vinning; also, Mr. W. H. Holmes, Mr. Frank Leslie, and Mr. W. H. Holmes. Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Children, Half-price. Tickets, 1s. 6d. Reserved Area, 1s.; Area, 2s. 6d. To be had of Mrs. Vinning, 33, Wolvern-square; Mr. Irving, 33, Bedford-street, Manchester; and at the Music Warehouse. To commence at Eight o'clock.

MUSICAL UNION.—WIENIAWSKI and RUBINSTEIN.—Tuesday, May 17, at a Quarter past Three o'clock, Quartet in G, Mozart; Grand Trio, C minor, Mendelssohn; Quartet, E flat, No. 10, Beethoven; Solos, piano-forte—Artists, Wieniafski, Gode, Wagner, and the Vocal Amateurs. Conductors, Mr. Frank Leslie, and Mr. W. H. Holmes. Stalls, 5s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Children, Half-price. Tickets, 1s. 6d. Reserved Area, 1s.; Area, 2s. 6d. To be had of Mrs. Vinning, 33, Wolvern-square; Mr. Irving, 33, Bedford-street, Manchester; and at the Music Warehouse. To commence at Eight o'clock.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S SECOND PIANO-FORTE CONCERT, HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, Wednesday Morning, June 8, at Two o'clock.—Miss Augusta Goddard (in addition to solos by Handel) will kindly play in a concerted piece with Miss S. G. R. Holmes (pupil of Mr. W. H. Holmes). Mr. Benedict has most handsomely agreed to perform his fantasia, "Edith." A solo on the harpichord and a solo on the piano-forte by Mr. Charles Williams, who has kindly consented to give a brief historical account of these instruments. "Les Femmes de leur Langage," by Georgiana Holmes, will be repeated. W. H. Holmes's New Piano-forte Entertainment (first time), Tickets, 10s. 6d. (all reserved), only of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

HANOVER-SQUARE QUEEN'S CONCERT ROOMS. Mr. BOLLYNE REEVES and Signor GIULIO REGONDI have the honour to announce that they will give their MORNING CONCERT at the above Rooms on THURSDAY, the 18th May, to commence at Half past Two o'clock, when they will be assisted by the following eminent artists:—Mme. Lemmens-Sherington, Mlle. Pnoli, Mr. Tennant, M. Depret, Mr. Santley, Violoncello, Herr Lidel; Harry, Mr. Boleyn Reeves; Concertina and Guitar, Signor Giulio Regondi. Conductors, Mr. Boleyn Reeves and Signor Campana. Reserved Seats, Half-price. Tickets, 7s. 6d. To be had of the principal Music-sellers; at the doors; or of Mr. Boleyn Reeves, 17, Norfolk-street, Park-lane; and Signor Giulio Regondi, 21, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square.

HERR JOACHIM and Mr. CHAS. HALLE, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MAY 16, on which occasion the programme will be selected from the works of Schubert and Spohr. Solo Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—On FRIDAY, MAY 27, Handel's ISRAEL IN EGYPT. Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Miss Banks, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Thomas, and Signor Bellotti. Tickets, 2s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

REV. J. M. BELLEW on GOLDSMITH.—The Rev. J. M. BELLEW will give a READING from the WORKS OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH, with incidents in his life at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly, on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19, Eight p.m. Seats (Numbered and Reserved, 4s.; Centre Area and Balcony, 2s.; Back Seats, 1s. 6d.). At Exeter Hall, 53, Old Bond-street; at Mitchell's Royal Library, 53, Old Bond-street; at the Egyptian Hall, Wood; and at Cramer and Co.'s, Regent-street, where Plans of the Stalls may be seen.

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WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM SUITE (only been used a few months), equal to new, TO BE SOLD a great bargain, consisting of a fine walnut-wood lounge, on casters, with five feet ditto chifferoir, with marble slab, and a set of plate-glass box and doors; a ditto octagonal table; two fancy chairs; a large size chimney glass, in richly-carved and gilt frame; six cabriolet chairs, one settee, and one easy chair in suite, covered in rich silk and chintz lounge covers. The price, 41 guineas—half their original cost. Also, a suite of Spanish Mahogany Dining Room Furniture, price 38 guineas.—To be seen at R. GREEN and CO'S, Upholsters, 204, Oxford-street, W.

PIANOFORTE to be SOLD, a great bargain, a 65-octave, in fine walnut case, fitted with metallic plate, and all the latest improvements. Only been used a few months, and to be sold for 19 guineas—one half its cost. To be seen at R. GREEN and CO'S, Upholsters, 204, Oxford-street W.

FESTIVAL of the SONS of the CLERGY.—The TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY ANNIVERSARY will be celebrated under the DOME of ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of May, 1859, with a full Choral Service, in which the Chorus of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and St. George's Chapel, Windsor, with other Chorus (about 300 voices) will assist. The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Daniel Moore, M.A., Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, and Tuesday Lecturer at St. Margaret's, Leithbury, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, the Archbishops and Bishops, the Stewards, &c.
The North and South Doors will be opened at Two o'clock, exclusively for persons with tickets; and the West Door, facing Ludgate-hill at half-past Two o'clock for persons without tickets. Divine Service will commence at Three o'clock.
The ANNUAL DINNER will take place the same day, at Six o'clock precisely, in MERCHANTS' TAYLORS' HALL, Threadneedle-street, the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR presiding.

STEWARDS.
The Earl Amherst
The Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
The Lord Viscount Duncannon.
The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (second time).
The Hon. and Very Rev. G. Fellow, D.D., Dean of Norwich.
Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Hale.
Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Conder.
The Very Rev.

ON THE ROAD TO THE
SEAT OF WAR.

WE give from the journal of one of our Special Artists some extracts recording his travelling experiences to the seat of war explanatory of Sketches which he has forwarded, two of which—the Scene in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, and the Reading the Emperor Napoleon's Proclamation at Lyons—are given in this Number.

PARIS, May 3.

Paris looks much the same as usual—no outward show of anxiety, particularly amongst the higher classes; the lower, of course, as is always the case, are the most affected. The weather is very fine, so it admits of seeing the departure to advantage. I walked to the Lyons terminus. On my way there I passed through the Place de la Concorde. Before I had reached the centre, crowds of Zouaves, Chasseurs, Imperial Guards, vivandières, artisans, women, old and young, children of all ages, police, and, in fact, all the motley groups that make up a Paris mob, were walking towards the fountains, singing and shouting at the top of their voices. Here a comic Zouave was amusing a crowd of boys; a Chasseur, with bronzed face and close-cut hair, was gesticulating with less good nature; here an old veteran with one of those conglomerations of tin castles, velvet, bells, flags, and drinking-cups on his back, so common in Paris, was serving out suspicious-looking drinks to such of the bystanders as were bold enough to drink it themselves, or kind enough to give a sou's worth to some dear departing friend, with more regard for his own pocket than his friend's internal quietude. They say, when you are in Turkey, do as, &c., &c.; but I should as soon think of drinking a glass of that eau de tin castle as I should of going into a chemist's shop and taking a good drink from one of those lovely-coloured bottles in the window. However, every poison has its advocate, and so has the eau de tin castle. "Ah, sensible Zouave, throw it away!" He did throw it away, and then, catching sight of a vivandière, he made violent love to her, until she had poured out a small glass of eau de vie, which he swallowed, with a loud smack of his lips, and still louder "Ah, bon!" He appeared to think that was something like, for he again made love to the vivandière, but this time without the former success. She walked off and he followed her, and in a few minutes they were lost in the crowd. They were barely out of sight before my attention was attracted to a Chasseur d'Afrique and another Zouave dancing a sort of tarantella to the no small amusement of everybody. Near them a Chasseur was bidding good-by to an artisan, his brother: he firmly grasped his hand, looked in his face, and, I fancy, shed a tear;—there was another convulsive shake of the hand, and his brother laid his hand on his shoulder, held him at arm's length, shook him affectionately, as much as to say "Cheer up, old fellow! it's not for long." But, alas! how easily are we turned from the serious to the ridiculous. The vivandière again came on the scene, elbowing her way through the crowd, and close to her her favourite and admiring Zouave. I thought no more of the parting brothers, or that they might never shake hands, or even hear from one another again; but my attention was fixed on the Zouave. He



THE WAR IN ITALY.—READING THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S WAR PROCLAMATION AT LYONS.—BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

was an exceedingly comic fellow, with a fine idea of grotesque attitude and grimace. This, added to a naturally sprightly nature and his picturesque costume, made him in a few moments the centre of attraction. He saw this, and in consequence became so rapidly more grotesque in his affection for the eau de vie that the vivandière was obliged to make a bold rush for it. And now the crowd began to move off towards the station, at which place I was obliged to leave them, it being a train for soldiers only. There was not much cheering from any one but the immediate friends of the soldiers.

About four p.m. I walked down the Boulevards, and there, from an almost sullen look about the inmates of the cafés, they were turned into one vast scene of excitement by the publication of the Emperor's proclamation. All the little news-stalls were besieged and upset in a very few minutes; and, though hundreds of men and boys were crying them in the streets, independent of the shops, not one could I get. Two hours afterwards, people to whom I spoke about it seemed to think the proclamation was generally admired, particularly the part where his Majesty recommends to the care of the people his wife and child. I start for Lyons by the first train, where I shall arrive as soon as the proclamation, and shall have an opportunity of observing the difference of effect there and in Paris.

It seems quite a recognised thing to laugh at the Zouaves. Everybody likes them. They are called (as a term of endearment) "Monkey," and a very appropriate name too; but they are good-hearted, brave, and reckless to a degree. See now, they who were two minutes before playing practical jokes caught sight of a poor fellow huddled up in the corner, silent and melancholy, evidently exceedingly ill. He was trying to uncork his water-flask with feverish hands; he wiped his poor pale face: they saw this, and in a moment they were at his side; they propped him up; one offered brandy, and another sprinkled his face with water; they asked all sorts of questions. But the clock struck eight. There was a sudden lull in the saloon; it was broken by a couple of loud reports; the shutters of the money-taker's place were opened with a bang, and then such a rush! How did they treat him then? One was left to keep him from being trampled upon—a very necessary precaution, for the mob know no care. Tickets they wanted, and tickets they must have, at the sacrifice of anything and everybody. I took a last look at the sick soldier and his friend, and off I went. The crush was tremendous. I never was so knocked about in my life. I expected to come out with nothing on but my boots, but was doomed to be pleasantly disappointed. I only lost three buttons of my coat. In five minutes the first-class door was opened. We

LYONS, Wednesday, May 4.

I arrived here at six a.m., and went at once into the town to see how the people liked the proclamation. Numbers of copies were stuck upon the walls, and men would turn out of their shops or cafés, put on their spectacles (if they use them), and quietly read it through, hardly moving a muscle. In fact, the only people who seemed excited here were the boys who were crying them for sale; and I must say that they did the proclamation justice; but it did not answer: they sold but few. In fact, the effect here and in Paris was totally different. In Paris they were all excitement, and commented upon its purport; but here they treated it with a coolness no less marvellous than unpatriotic. I am quite at a loss to account for this difference, particularly as they are so near the seat of war. I went to see a regiment leave for the Alps. They marched through the town without a single cheer, or anything to encourage them. Poor fellows! Troops leave here every three or four hours—all with the same dull adieu, if adieu it may be called. At eight o'clock I started for Marseilles. On arriving at the station, the first thing that struck me was the utter confusion and apparent disorder. Everybody seemed bent upon knocking everybody down. Hundreds seemed to have taken no hurt, for they lay about the large saloons, some on the floor, some fast asleep on their knapsacks—all with a dirty, tired-out look; petty officers were rushing about in every direction, calling their companies together. In one place was to be seen a foot soldier munching a huge onion and a piece of hard bread; in another, a vivandière talking to a circle of old ladies in yellow silk handkerchiefs; and in a third a couple of tall Imperial Guards were kissing their poor old mother; whilst a knot of Zouaves were, as usual, up to all sorts of mischief. Wherever they are they seem to be the straws that tickle the more sober soldiers.



THE WAR IN ITALY.—A SKETCH IN THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE, PARIS, ON THE PROCLAMATION-DAY.—BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST

took our seats quietly enough. A few minutes after the grand rush for the third-class carriages, four Zouaves were seen carrying something carefully along. I got out to see what it was. It was the pass allow from the corner of the crush-room. They put him carefully on a seat, and covered him over. One remained near him and then the others were as merry, mischievous and as jolly as ever. Round came the guard; then a bell and a shrill whistle, and off we were for Marseilles.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.

SOME account of the provinces which are destined to afford the principal theatre of battle in the opening campaign will be acceptable to our readers at the present moment. The *Siecle* says:—"Lombardo-Venetia is in fact the theatre of a war having for its aim the deliverance of Italy. Austria knows this well; and it is on that territory that she has accumulated her defensive positions." After some further prefatory remarks, the writer continues thus:—"The military frontier of Piedmont commences, properly speaking, at the Sesia, on the north of the Po, and at the Scrivia on the south, with the advanced defences of the Gogna on the one part, and the Stabiora on the other. But the numerical weakness of the Piedmontese having compelled them to fall back on positions more central, for awaiting the junction with the French army, and the enemy having concentrated his chief forces on the left bank of the Po, the defences of this bank have fallen from the Ticino to the Dora Baltea exclusively; it is there that dispositions have been made for an energetic resistance to the Austrians. There is another river called Dora which also falls into the Po, nearer Turin, and which must not be confounded with the Dora Baltea. The defensive front of the Lombardo-Venetian front, therefore, a broken line stretching from Ivrea, where it runs on the countervails of the Savoy Alps, to Genoa, following the course of the Dora Baltea and that of the Po, from Vercelli to the vicinity of Casale, then the Scrivia and the Apennines from Gavi to Genoa. The strength of this line is very irregular one, as may be seen by tracing it out on the map, consists especially in the angle formed at its centre by the Po and the Tanaro, from Casale to Alessandria, with Valenza for an intermediary point. This angle comprises a space of nearly forty kilometres, where the enemy encounters the obstacles of two rivers and of three strongholds. Casale is the first of these, and the next is Valenza, which in itself is of no great strategical importance, but acquires it by reason of its proximity to Alessandria, the key of all the positions. Alessandria, a very strong city, situated on the right bank of the Tanaro, possesses an entrenched camp and a vast citadel on the left bank. It commands the entire district comprised between the northern slope of the Apennines, the Tanaro, the Bormida, and the Upper Po. We may conceive the difficulties there would be in forcing an army, if concentrated and supported, at these three places. If the point of Valenza, on account of the bend of the Po at this spot, offers the assailant certain facilities for intercepting the communications between Alessandria and Casale, it offers quite as many to the allied army for debouching amid the Austrian columns, manœuvring by the left bank of the river. The position we have been describing is excellent, therefore, for purposes of defence. On the other hand, we ought to remember that the Sardinian General of Engineers, Menabrea, has covered with intrenchments the lower course of the Dora Baltea, and it would be highly rash on the part of the enemy to advance in front against this obstacle by the left bank of the Po, leaving on his flank and rear the French and Italian army collected near Alessandria, and commanding the roads from Casale and Valenza. Hence the enemy appears to have pronounced so hazardous a manœuvre. The last part of our front of defence comprises the Scrivia and the Apennines as far as Genoa. This part of our lines acquires considerable importance under the circumstances that render Genoa one of the chief bases of the allied army. In fact, it may be said that, if Turin is the Piedmontese basis, Genoa is the point through which the communications with France are most speedy and certain. From this there arises the necessity of keeping perfectly free the road leading from this city through Gavi to Alessandria. This route is tolerably well defended by the Scrivia, but its true strategical point is Nova, lying on a plateau that commands the outlet of the mountains and of the plain. The occupation of this point by the enemy, detaching Genoa from Alessandria, would intercept the reinforcements arriving by sea. This will show of what importance the position is for us."

The foregoing survey would be incomplete without a glance at Tuscany, which, through its revolution, may be said to have entered the military line of the Italians. The same article from which we have quoted proceeds as follows:—"We have only to give a glance at the map to see that this country is separated from the Austrian forces occupying the legations and the duchies by the breadth of the Apennines. This mountain chain, connecting Tuscany with the Franco-Sardinian army, protects it in the present state of things against every attempt on the part of Austria. This explains why Parma, situated in the plain, at the outlet from Mantua and Piacenza, has been unable to maintain its national insurrection; whilst Massa and Florence, protected by the Apennines, have not only maintained theirs, but been able to organise their contingents and provide for the safety of the country on the side of Bologna, by sending a corps of observation to the outlet of the mountains. Besides, the Austrians are already too much occupied at other points to detach a corps of observation against Tuscany; and should they try it, a French division, that may be landed in forty-eight hours at Leghorn, would frustrate the attempt."

The following is from the *Debats*:—"The valley of the Po, still divided at the present day, as of old, between the two kingdoms of Piedmont and Lombardy, is nevertheless one of those countries that seem to have been most intended by nature to form a political and social unity. The Alps and the Apennines, that surround it on every side except on the east, where it is bounded by the Adriatic, trace out frontiers for it that are more accurately defined than any other region of Europe; and the outlets it possesses on two seas—outlets that are protected on the west by the mountains of Liguria, and on the east by the lagoons in which the mouths of the Po, Adige, and Brenta are absorbed—would to all appearance secure for it both safety and easy external communications—admirable conditions for wealth and prosperity. The philosopher and the economist, when the din of arms does not distract them in their speculations—when they can devote themselves in peace to their theories of production and of happiness for the human race—would hardly find on earth spots more capable of exciting their imagination than this vast and beautiful basin, so well defended by the gigantic summits of the Alps against the winds and frosts of the north, so well, too, by the Apennines against the heats of the south and the withering breath of the sirocco. There, upon a length from east to west of nearly 600 kilometres, and with an average breadth from north to south of about 160 kilometres, an area is formed of more than 1000 square myriamètres, that enjoys a delicious climate, that is quickened by the great artery of the Po, together with its tributaries, and by a system of unequalled irrigation, that is covered, too, through the benign influence of time and the work of torrents falling from the mountains around, with an alluvial soil so fertile as to yield eight crops a year; so bountiful has nature seemingly desired to be to this privileged land—the true garden of Europe."

ROUTES OF THE FRENCH TROOPS TO PIEDMONT.—The following are some details as to the different routes which the French troops follow to reach Piedmont:—There are two roads for the Alps, that of Chambéry and that of Grenoble. By the former, the troops proceed by railway from Lyons, as far as St. Jean de Maurienne, in Savoy. From St. Jean de Maurienne, which is the extreme point of the railway, they proceed on foot towards the Col of Mount Cenis, and thence descend to Susa, where they again find the railway. The distance between the two places is ninety kilometres (about fifty-six miles). From Susa to Turin the length by rail is twenty miles. The second road, that of Grenoble, cannot be got over quite so rapidly. The troops, after quitting the railway at Grenoble, may take two different directions to reach Briançon, the frontier town—one by the course of the Romanche-Drac, which is difficult and hilly, and the other by Gap and Embrun, more practicable for troops of all kinds. From Briançon they enter Piedmont by the road from Mount Genevre, which ends at Susa, where the Victor Emmanuel railway begins. It requires two days for troops to go from Briançon to Susa. The troops which arrive by Genoa immediately take the railway from that port to Turin, which passes by Alessandria, the head-quarters of the Sardinian army.

STATISTICS OF ITALY.—The *Annuario Statistico Italiano* for 1853 publishes the following details, which are of interest at the present moment:—The population of Italy amounts to no less than 27,107,647 inhabitants. They are divided into fifteen circumscriptions; eight, containing 19,133,304 souls, are under Italian Governments; and seven, with a population of 7,193,743, obey foreign rule. Italy contains 110 provinces and 10,012 communes, and is one of the countries in which the largest cities and towns are to be found, nineteen of them having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and eight—Rome, Naples, Palermo, Venice, Florence, Milan, Genoa, and Turin—exceed 100,000. Almost all the population are Roman Catholics, the number of those who profess other Christian creeds only amounting to 36,076, and the Jews to 41,497. The births far exceed the deaths; the increase in the population is particularly remarkable in Sicily and Tuscany, where it may double in seventy-three years. Italy alone has very nearly one-half as many bishoprics as there are in the whole of Europe; 255 out of 535. The average is 90,000 Catholics for each diocese, and in the Roman States there is one bishop for 400,000 souls. The clergy are more numerous in Sicily than in any other part of Italy, or perhaps in the world, the number of priests, monks, or nuns being 33,260, or one out of sixty-nine inhabitants. There are nearly 300 journals published in Italy; of which number 117 are in the Sardinian States, although they contain only one-fifth of the total population. About the middle of 1859, Italy possessed 1757 kilometres (five-eighths of a mile each) of railways completed; 2339 in course of construction; and 634 for which concessions have been granted. One of the principal branches of industry is the production of silk, and in ordinary years the value of that article is from 200,000,000 to 230,000,000. Lombardy alone, which is only the fifteenth part of Italy, produces one-third. The revenues of the different Italian States amount to about 600,000,000, and the expenses to 640,000,000. The public debt is 2,000,000,000. Commerce is active, but business is much impeded by the high tariffs in many of the States, and by the lines of custom-houses. The mercantile marine of Italy is more numerous, in proportion to the extent of country, than that of any other nation in Europe, England excepted.

THE SARDINIAN GENERALS.—King Victor Emmanuel commands the army in chief. General Della Marmora is second in command, under the immediate orders of the King, and Colonel Patit, who held the rank of Brigade Major in the Crimea, with several other officers, compose his staff. The King's Brigade Major and his chief Aide-de-Camp is General Della Rocca, beneath whose orders are Colonel Righetti, and Lieut.-Colonel Govini, both good soldiers. Generals d'Angrognia, Carderina, Solari, and Colonels Sanfront, Cigala, Moruzzo, are the King's Aides-de-Camps. Moruzzo also holds the appointment of Commissary of Stores during the campaign. Count de Robilant, whose hand was carried away during the cannonade at Novara in 1849, Major Najt, Castelleno, and de Biliér, Captains Balbo, Cocconito, Riccardi, Jacquier, and Deforay, are orderly officers. The five Generals of Division are Giovanni Durando, a Spanish soldier, who in 1843 made an excellent sort from Vicence; Yanti and Cialdini, refugees from Modena, who distinguished themselves in the Crimea, and are excessively popular with the army; Castelflorio, a daring General; Cucchiari de Carrare, also a refugee; and General Sambrey, who commands the cavalry, and conducted himself extremely well during the campaigns of 1848 and 1849. General Menabrea commands the Engineers, and enjoys a high reputation. Within the last five days he has fortified thirty-five kilometres (about twenty-one miles) along the line of the Dora with so much ability as to call forth a special commendation from General Niel.

THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.—General Count Gyulai, just made Marshal, was in 1848 General of Brigade, and in that capacity took part, under Radetzky, in the combat at Custoza, where 20,000 Piedmontese resisted for a long time 55,000 Austrians. General Zobel, who commands one of the Austrian *corps d'armée*, was only colonel in 1843. After the retreat of Radetzky behind the Adige, he was charged to maintain communications between Verona and Trent, by Rivoli and La Corona. He commanded a regiment in the combat of Pastrengo, in which the Austrians were defeated. General Baron Hess, also promoted to the rank of Marshal, was, as is known, chief of Radetzky's staff, and gained great reputation by his share in that capacity in the campaign of 1848. General Benedek, another of the Austrian commanders, was employed in a civil capacity in Galicia, in 1846, at the time of the massacres, and afterwards in the civil service in Italy. In 1848 he re-entered the active army, and, on the 29th of May in that year, took part in the combat of Curtuna, in which the Austrians were several times driven back by the Tuscans. The day after he commanded the advanced guard in the battle of Goito, which ended in the defeat of the Austrians. In this battle the late King Charles Albert was wounded by a fragment of a shell in the head, and the Duke of Savoy, now King Victor Emmanuel, was wounded whilst charging at the head of the regiment of the Guards.

AUSTRO-GERMANY.—It is not without interest at the present moment to point out what are the German and what the non-German provinces of Austria. The Austrian empire comprises a total superficies of 12,120 geographical square miles, or about 632,000 square kilometres, with a population of 37,000,000 of inhabitants. In a territorial point of view the above extent may be divided into four parts—the Italian countries, 47,000 square kilometres, and 5,000,000 inhabitants; Hungary and dependencies, 354,000 and 14,500,000; Poland, 79,400 and 5,000,000; and the German countries, 199,500 and 12,500,000. These last alone form part of the Germanic Confederation, and they alone are placed under the guarantee of the Federal compact. They are the Archduchy of Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, Salzburg, the Tyrol, Carinthia, Styria, Carniola, Trieste and its territory, the counties of Goritz and Gradisca, and the county of Mitterburg and the lordship of Castua in Istria. The non-German provinces of Austria are Galicia, the Bukovina, Hungary, the Voivodina, Transylvania, Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, a large part of Istria, and the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

THE CAMP OF THE TURCOS, near Genoa, is thus described in a letter of the 1st inst.—"I yesterday visited the camp of the Turcos. It is pitched in one of the pretty spots which appear like an earthly paradise, in the Valley of Polcevera. This valley, which is reached after passing through the suburb of San Pier d'Arena, which contains some palaces not less splendid than those in Genoa, is hemmed in by four small hills covered with orange, lemon, pomegranate trees, and cactuses. The Turcos are a very fine specimen of the Arab race; some of the native officers, in particular, are, in spite of their dark skins, remarkable for their regular features. The white turban is admirably suited to their energetic heads, and they wear with ease and grace the large jacket and the wide trousers closely fastened above the hips. There is in all their rapid movements an elasticity which more resembles that of the feline than the human race. In the games in which they indulge in order to prevent the ennui of inactivity, they bound about like so many tigers. Almost all of them speak French with a drawing and guttural accent, which is not, however, at all disagreeable. Last night one battalion of the Turcos struck their tents and left for Pontedecimo; the others will leave this evening or to-morrow. After the Aquisola, which is the favourable promenade of Genoa, the road which leads to the camp of the Turcos has been, during the last five days, the most frequented walk of the Genoese."

THE SARDINIAN AND OTHER RAILWAYS, AND THE BRIDGE AT BUFFALORA.—The group of Sardinian railways in 1848 comprised only 17 kilometres of line; at present the length opened for traffic is 933 kilometres. In consequence of some difficulties of momentary consideration, the State had to take upon itself the construction of the first lines to be established—viz., those of Alessandria to Arova, and Turin to Genoa. This last was one of the most difficult lines in Europe; the portion from Genoa to Novi perhaps may be considered as an extraordinary piece of work. The cost of construction and rolling stock amounts to 135,720,000, or more than 504,000*l.* per kilometre for a length of 270 kilometres. The opening of the Genoa to Arova line took place on the 6th of December, 1853; the section from Alessandria to Novara, on the 9th of July, 1854; and that of Novara to Arova (Lago Maggiore) in 1855. The station for the junction of the Lombardo-Venetian with the Sardinian railways is to be at Trecento. The works are so far forward that next month a locomotive will be able to run over. The central office of the Piedmontese Senate have just unanimously adopted, "purely and simply," the project of a law abolishing the tolls on the bridge of the Ticino, near Buffalora, constructed at the joint expense of Austria and Sardinia, on the road to Milan and Novara. Half of the bridge was to serve for the railway junction between the two above groups; the other half was to be left open for carriages and foot passengers; but, if report be true, the bridge has been blown up, as the first result of the Austrian movement towards Sardinia.

THE POSITION OF THE FRENCH AND SARDINIAN ARMIES.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing from Turin on the 15th inst. gives the following birds-eye view of the position of the allied armies, which he believes to be correct in all its principal points:—"The line of the allies extends from Caluso, which is twelve kilometres from Chivasso on the railway line from Ivrea, on the extreme left, to Novi on the extreme right, divided into three sections by the nature of the ground and of the defences. I will take them successively. The extreme left, from Caluso to Crescentino, to the junction of the Dora Baltea and the Po, is held by General Cialdini, a Modenese who distinguished himself in the last affairs in 1858 and 1859, and was also well known in the Crimea. He has under his orders 30,000 men. To his division are attached the Chasseurs des Alpes, a corps commanded by the well-known Garibaldi. This line is supported by the French at Turin, 11,000 of whom arrived this morning. Previous to their arrival hardly a French soldier was to be seen in Turin. From the nature of the ground, from the character of the Dora Baltea, swollen as it is by the late rains, and from the extent of the fieldworks thrown up by that very intelligent engineer officer, General Menabrea, this line is so perfectly defended as to render any attack from the Austrians extremely hazardous. This line (from Caluso to Crescentino) is assisted on its extreme right by the course of the Po from Crescentino to Frassineto, in such a manner that an Austrian corps attempting to pass at Frassineto would be checked by the strong *tête-de-pont* at Casale, or by the position of the castle of Verrua, opposite Crescentino, which completely commands the road at that point. In the same way, an Austrian corps trying to force the extreme left of Cialdini's position, would find itself, in passing from Vercelli to Santhia, about fifteen kilometres distant from the latter; and Cigliano, which is sixteen kilometres farther on the high road to Turin, brought suddenly up by the guns of Rondissone, some ten kilometres still nearer the capital. We may, therefore, take it for granted the Austrians are not foolhardy enough to attempt a *coup de main* from that side on Turin. The Sardinian centre is extremely strong, not only in heavy works at the *tête-de-pont* at Casale, but by the natural defence afforded by the Po, which makes a right angle at Frassineto, runs north to Valenza, and then turns due east to Cambio, where the Tanaro joins it from Alessandria, and forms an easily defended point. At a short distance from the river at Frassineto is the strong *tête-de-pont* at Casale, connected by the railway with the centre of the Sardinian position at Alessandria, twenty-five kilometres distant from the former place. Taking Casale as the *tête-de-pont* of Alessandria, we there find the entire division of General Anichini, with its proper amount of pontonniers, sappers and miners, and riflemen in force—placed *à cheval* on the line of road to Valenza, so as to be able to support either Casale or Alessandria. It prevents the passage of the Po by the Austrians on any point between these two forts. The sagacity of this disposition has been shown by the attempt of the Austrians to cross at Frassineto, which has been entirely defeated by this Sardinian division. We will now take a look at the Sardinian centre and right. Alessandria, now a fortress of the first rank, is finished in all its parts, and is fully armed, garrisoned, and provisioned, and quite as able to sustain a siege as any place in Europe. Starting from Alessandria, we find first a very strong division under that excellent officer, General Fanti, also a Modenese, and well known to the English officers in the Crimea. His division is *à cheval* on the road from Alessandria to Novi, a distance of seventeen kilometres, supported on his right by the French corps recently arrived at Genoa, and now in position along the shoulder of the Apennines, from Serravalle to Villaveria. Villaveria is ten kilometres from Tortona, on the road from that place to Genoa, and Serravalle is sixteen to seventeen from the same place on the same road. The King's head-quarters are at Alessandria, or its vicinity. Marshal Conrobert is at the same place. General della Marmora has joined the King. Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers' head-quarters are at Novi. There is a very strong French force in Alessandria with the Marshal.

CHANGES IN PARLIAMENT.

WHATEVER, and how great or small, the relative changes in the House of Commons may be as regards political opinion and party following, it will probably be found that no very material alteration has been made in the persons who hold the character of representatives. A brief account of the actual removals and substitution of members may not be unacceptable at the present moment. It is not proposed to go seriatim through every constituency and to note the result of each election, but primarily, at least, to state the places in which the same representatives do not sit for any borough or county. The first place, in alphabetical order, that is to be noticed is Ashburton, where Mr. Moffat, who sat for the borough from 1852, has been replaced by Mr. Astell, a Conservative, the son of a well-known East India Director. The borough of Aylesbury having given decided intimation of the rejection of Sir Richard Bethell, that learned gentleman found a congenial welcome at Wolverhampton; and the efforts of the Conservatives resulted in the absolute return of Mr. Bernard, the late member, and in a double return of Mr. S. Smith, a Derbyite, and of Mr. Wentworth, a son-in-law of the Marquis of Clanricarde, to whom the Liberal party say they are indebted for the peril of one of the seats. Of course the right of the two gentlemen who polled an equal number of votes will have to be determined by an election committee. At Banbury Mr. Samuelson, a local magnate, who was recently returned on the Liberal side on the retirement of Mr. Tancred, has yielded to Sir Charles Douglas, who for many years represented the town of Warwick, and who, although now claimed by the Liberals, certainly was a follower of Sir Robert Peel when he was the chief of the Conservative party. Barnstable, unmindful of the constancy with which Sir William Fraser and Mr. Laurie have before and since 1852 wooed its suffrages, has chosen Mr. J. Davie, a Conservative, and Mr. G. Potts, a Liberal, for its new representatives. The philosophical Radicalism of Sir Arthur Elton has not sufficed to save his seat for Bath; and although Mr. Tite, who has been called the sole product of the Administrative Reform Society, retains his seat, Mr. A. E. Way, a Derbyite, has been returned as his colleague. Major Stuart, who contested Bedford in 1857 on the Conservative interest, has this time succeeded in ousting Mr. Barnard, the late Liberal member. The retirement of Mr. Robert Palmer from the representation of Berkshire, which he has held since 1825, enabled Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, who, it was said, had outlived the good graces of his former constituents at Nottingham, to assist in adding two out of the three members for this county to the Liberal ranks. Captain Vernon, who sat for Chatham from 1853 to 1857, has replaced Mr. G. H. Vansittart, who had represented the county since 1852; but the politics of both gentlemen are Conservative. The border town of Berwick has sent its late Liberal members, Mr. Stapleton and Mr. Marjoribanks, to the right about, and presented Lord Derby with two followers in the persons of Captain Gordon and Mr. R. A. Earle, who is, or was, private secretary to Sir Bulwer Lytton. The county of Berwick has displaced the Hon. Francis Scott, who has been its Conservative member since 1847, and substituted for him Mr. Robertson, a Liberal. At Beverley there has been a change of men, but not of opinions, inasmuch as Mr. Walters, a Liberal, has replaced Mr. Denison, of the same creed, while it has retained Major Edwards, its former Conservative representative. The next place where an alteration of the former state of things has taken place is at Bodmin. Captain Vivian, who was a rather prominent military reformer, and Mr. Wyld, well known as proprietor of the Great Globe and an eminent mapseller, both Liberals, have given way to Dr. Michell, a Conservative, and a very quaint person, who sat for the borough from 1852 to 1857, and the Hon. F. L. Gower, a Liberal, brother of Lord Granville, and member for Stoke-upon Trent in the Parliament of 1852. At Boston the old member, Mr. Herbert Ingram, was not only returned at the head of the poll, but was mainly instrumental in rescuing the other seat from the Derbyites and securing the return of Mr. Staniland against the attempts of the Conservatives to give Mr. Hollway the place formerly occupied by Mr. W. H. Adams. At Bradford, the veteran Reformer, General Thompson, has yielded his pretensions to the claims of Mr. Titus Salt of Saltaire, another local magnate, but no change in the political representation of the borough has taken place. The borough of Buckingham has substituted Conservative Mr. J. G. Hubbard for Conservative General Hall—a difference without a distinction. Bury has eliminated Mr. R. N. Phillips in favour of Mr. Frederick Peel, its former representative, which also makes no political alteration in the representation; and Bute, which, coyly relinquished by Mr. Stuart Wortley for new love in the shape of the West Riding of Yorkshire, gives Lord Derby's new Lord Advocate for Scotland a seat in the coming Parliament. At one time it was supposed that Mr. Robert Lowe, wisely avoiding Kidderminster, would have no seat in the next Legislature, but the convenient abdication of his claims by Sir William Williams of Kars enabled Mr. Lowe to prove once more the alleged value of small pocket boroughs in giving opportunities to rising young men in the political world. The University of Cambridge has quietly substituted one distinguished Chancery barrister, Mr. Selwyn, for another, Mr. Loftus Wigram, and neither party loses or gains by the change. The Earl of Lisburne has given way in Cardiganshire to Mr. Powell, both being of Conservative opinions. Sir James Graham, whom one remembers floating about in all directions for a seat whenever a general election took place, has found his reward in returning to his first love at Carlisle, for he has not only been triumphantly elected himself, but he has brought into the Liberal ranks with him his nephew, Mr. Lawson, and has cost Lord Derby a sure vote by the rejection of Mr. Hodgson, the late member. The borough of Carlisle has replaced its former Conservative member, Mr. Alexander, by the choice of Sir John Acton, a Liberal. Carnarvon excludes Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, who sat for the borough since 1839, and who was designated by the hybrid term Liberal-Conservative, and takes Mr. Wynne, who pronounces for Liberalism in its entirety. Mr. William Cary Dobbs did not wish to retain his seat for Carrickfergus, because his Parliamentary services to Lord Derby have been rewarded by a Judgeship of the Encumbered Estates Court in Ireland, and Mr. Torrens, of the same creed, reigns in his stead. This time Mr. Lanigan, a Liberal and a former candidate for the borough, has succeeded in putting himself in the place of Sir Timothy O'Brien at Cashel; the city of Chester has substituted Mr. Humberstone, a Tory, for Mr. Salisbury, a Radical; Chichester has, they say, by an attempt to gain both seats for the Liberals, lost its old member since 1831, Mr. John Abel Smith; and returned the new candidate, Mr. Henry Freeland, as the colleague of Lord Henry Lennox, the Duke of Richmond's chartered nominee, and ex-Lord of the Treasury to Lord Derby. Chippenham has done its work by its wholesale sending of both its old members, Colonel Boldero and Mr. Nisbet (Conservatives), into retirement, and dividing the political interest by the return of Mr. Lysley (Liberal), and Mr. Long, we believe a former representative of the county of Wilts, on the Conservative side. At Cirencester the Hon. A. G. Pensonby, who was a candidate in the Liberal interest in 1857, has succeeded Mr. Mullings, the late Conservative member, who from ill-health had practically retired before the dissolution. Viscount Melgund, an experienced member of Parliament, as he has sat for various places since 1837, and a steady Liberal, has given way in Clackmannanshire to Mr. W. H. Adam, who professes the same politics. The representation of Colchester, in our memory, has always been in a fluttering condition; now Liberal, now Conservative, as regarded one of its members at least—to one thing constant never; and it has now rejected the late Liberal member, Mr. Robow, for a Conservative representative, who bears the suggestive name of Papillon. Lord Ashley, leaving Hull, has replaced Mr. Neeld at Crickeade, thus gaining a seat for the Liberals. Dartmouth has exchanged Mr. Caird, who has found another seat for Stirling burgh, for Mr. Schenley, without any alteration of the political status of the representation, both gentlemen being Liberals. A seat has been snatched by the Derbyites from Mr. Watson Taylor at Devizes; and Mr. Darby Griffith, the former eccentric Conservative member, will have a colleague of cognate opinions in Captain Gladstone. We now come to one of the most notable changes in the whole general election; for has not Dover refused to hear the voice of the

charmer as it appeared in the person of Mr. Bernal Osborne, and was not the courtesy of the Emperor of the French, in releasing Sir William Russell from quarantine in order that he might appear on the hustings with all his blushing Indian honours thick upon, thrown away? Sir John Pakington knew what he was about when he insisted on the contesting of Dover as a *sine qua non* to the enjoyment of a Lordship of the Admiralty; and the train was well laid which blew the Liberal, and in a certain sense the popular, candidates out of the water, with the view of setting up two sexagenarian Conservatives, in the shape of Sir Henry Lecke and Mr. Nicoll, in their stead. In the county of Dumbarton it is not easy to see, on the face of it, that a change has occurred, since Mr. P. B. Smollett, a Conservative, appears for Mr. Alexander Smollett, of the same creed. The southern division of the county of Durham has earned an unenviable notoriety in this election. In 1857 Mr. Henry Pease, a Radical, defeated Mr. Farrer, who had represented the division on Conservative principles since 1847; and on this occasion Derbyshire pressure induced the Duke of Cleveland to force his brother, Lord Harry Vane, who had sat for the county since 1841, to retire, in order that Mr. Farrer might come into his old berth. Lord Harry Vane took refuge at Hastings, and is therefore a member of the new Parliament, replacing Mr. Robertson, a Liberal Conservative, in that borough. The city of Edinburgh, which, probably to show its literary tendencies, has been represented by a paper-manufacturer and a bookseller (failing an author like Lord Macaulay), has, on the retirement of Mr. Cowan, chosen Mr. Moncrieff, the Lord Advocate in the recent Liberal Ministries, whose place at Leith was filled up by a gentleman of the same principles—Mr. Miller. At the last election, in 1857, Mr. R. B. Wingfield, a Liberal, gained a seat for his party in South Essex, but he has in his turn succumbed to a Derbyite—Mr. Watlington. The Falkirk burghs have substituted Mr. J. Merry, who was elected in 1857, but unseated on petition, for Captain Hamilton; but the political sentiments of both gentlemen are the same, and, probably, one man is as good as another. Mr. John Fergus, an old and respected Whig member of the House of Commons, has yielded his seat for Fifeshire to Mr. Wemyss; but this is neither gain nor loss to either party. Shall we confess it, that, on looking at the result of the election for Finsbury, though we are happy to see Sir Morton Peto again in the House, we are really inclined to drop a tear—in a very abstract sense of course—over the loss of Mr. Cox. It is certain we shall never look upon his like again. Mr. Donald Nicoll's constancy to the borough of Frome, which was rewarded by a brief sitting since 1857, has not saved him from rejection this time in favour of Lord Edward Thynne; and so Lord Derby gets a vote; the influence of the large-employing manufacturer not being sufficient to compete with that of the marquise of Bath. It is said that few, if any, are grieved that Sir Robert Carden has lost his seat for the city of Gloucester, and of course the Liberal party cannot be presumed to be distressed in having got Mr. Monck instead. What is the reason that there is always so much contest at elections for Greenwich? Probably there are clever electioneering agents there, who see no fun in things going quietly. Sir William Codrington's seat was hotly sought by two Liberals and one Conservative, and won by Mr. Angerstein, one of the former, who is entirely new to Parliamentary life, Mr. Montagu Chambers being unable to gain the requisite suffrages of his once constituents. Promotion, in the shape of a candidature for the West Riding, left Mr. Frank Crossley's seat for Halifax to be fought for, and it was gained for the Liberals by Mr. J. Stansfeld. Not very long ago—it is only a month or two—the influence of the family of Bagshawe was such in the borough of Harwich that father and son of that name monopolised the representation. A little while since Mr. Bagshawe, sen., resigned his seat for reasons which have become sufficiently apparent, and after a struggle Captain Jervoise won the seat for the Conservatives against the efforts of the Hon. W. F. Campbell, son of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and one of the representatives of the borough of Cambridge. Now the name of Bagshawe disappears altogether from connection with Harwich, and Captain Jervoise and Mr. Campbell have been returned.

We propose next week to resume the consideration of this subject, and to endeavour accurately to balance the position of the two great parties after the completion of the general election.

AN ELECTION SCENE AT KILKENNY.

MR. E. FITZPATRICK, to whose pencil we have been indebted for several lifelike sketches of Irish manners and customs, has drawn a most vigorous picture of an election scrimmage in the city of Kilkenny, which we reproduce on the following page. Though shillelahs were of course in great requisition on the occasion, frequently coming in rude contact with skulls only one degree less hard than themselves, and though much blood was spilled, yet, happily, no lives were lost, as at Limerick, nor were any serious injuries received by the persons engaged in the various encounters throughout the day. The nomination for the county of Kilkenny takes place to-day, but the scene which we have illustrated occurred at a "great county meeting" held in the city of Kilkenny on Easter Tuesday. We give, from the *Kilkenny Moderator* account of this meeting, some extracts, which will show that the Kilkenny people conduct their elections with vigour, if not with the most staid propriety, and will serve also to show how faithfully our Artist has rendered the event:—

About one o'clock Serjeant Shee, accompanied by a numerous following of friends and sympathisers, passed through High-street, and proceeded to the Courthouse, where he was received with loud cheers from a portion of the crowd, and groans and hootings from the Callan phalanx (a party in favour, it seems, of Greene and Moore, the other candidates). The Serjeant and his friends took their place on the balcony. There was a great uproar and shouting, occasionally enlivened with warlike demonstrations between rival mobs, and several severe blows of bludgeons were given and received. Serjeant Shee, having been loudly called on to address the assembly, proceeded, amidst much cheering on one side and considerable opposition from the other, to state his views. His statements were received with loud cheers by the Serjeant's friends, but seemed much to enrage the opposing party, who at once organised another forlorn hope to charge the party in possession of the platform and endeavour to drive them away by force. The attempt was a signal failure. The Callan men rushed up the steps at one side, and for a time were seen mingled and struggling with the body in the centre of which Serjeant Shee stood; but, after a few minutes' contest, Callan yielded to the superior might of the Serjeant's body-guard, and were driven over the steps at the opposite side from which they had ascended. After this there was a series of hand-to-hand fights in the street, where the mobs were pretty equally divided, and it was not till a large body of police were marched to the ground that anything like order was obtained. The mobs seemed to form two compact bodies, each of some 400 or 500 men, being pretty equally divided, and each body standing opposite the Courthouse, before the city gaol, facing the rival body-guards of the candidates on the platform above. Outside these two opposing bodies, extending across the street, were large groups of spectators, amounting to 4000 or 5000 people, who did not manifest any interest in behalf of either party, but seemed to be only moved to attend from feelings of curiosity. Another effort was made by a number of the county clubmen to press against the Shee body-guard, and force them off the platform. They partially succeeded before the manoeuvre was discovered by their opponents; but, as soon as it was observed, the Shee party commenced pushing the other away, and a scene of much excitement and uproar took place on the platform, during which several hats were knocked off, and fell amongst the crowd beneath. Soon the parties came from pushing to blows, and sticks began to be used freely; but the aggressions were disarmed, and some of them driven down the steps. One fellow was forced to drop from the platform to the street, and he lost his "alpen," of which he had previously made considerable use against Serjeant Shee's supporters. Just as something like an approach to order had become again visible, some of the Moore and Greene men succeeded in suddenly forcing their way through the gate at the Shee side of the Courthouse, and, rushing up the steps, took the Shee party in flank, and by surprise. They penetrated for a moment even to the place where the learned gentleman himself was standing, knocked his hat off, struck him on the head, and spat in his face. The Serjeant's friends rallied round him and indicted summary chastisement upon the intruders. . . . Whilst thus each side was addressing its own friends, and the rival mobs were cheering, hooting, laughing, or gesticulating, according as they were moved by the points made by the respective speakers, some of the Moore and Greene supporters, with great temerity, advanced in a compact body under where Serjeant Shee was speaking, waving one of the banners in his face. The Serjeant's mob at once accepted the challenge, rushed on the banner-bearers, seized the banner itself, and after a struggle dashed it to the ground, trampled it under foot, and tore it in shreds, thus showing their appreciation of "the gallant O'Moore and Honest John Greene," who were to preserve "Ireland for the Irish." The bearers of the second banner similarly incurred seemed evidently to deem "discretion the better part of valour," for, instead of coming "to the

rescue," they at once removed it out of sight, and it was borne aloft no more during the proceedings. This signal triumph over the "gallant O'Moore" seemed to give great spirit to the Shee men, who danced on the tatters of the banner with demoniacal glee and excitement, and called to their adversaries to come on with the other if they dared. . . . There were reporters in attendance from the Dublin and Waterford papers, but taking notes of the "speeches" was out of the question in such a Babel of confusion and riot.

PRESENTATION OF TESTIMONIALS TO MR. PHILIPPS.

On Tuesday, the 19th of April, the anniversary festival of the Thames Subscription Club took place in the great hall of the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen street, London—the Hon. G. Denman, M.A., M.P., in the chair, supported by Mr. Alderman Rose and a large party of the members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.



TESTIMONIALS PRESENTED TO MR. R. N. PHILIPPS.

After dinner a splendid double-handled silver cup was presented to Mr. R. N. Philipps, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to R. N. Philipps, Esq., LL.B., F.S.A., one of her Majesty's Lieutenants of London, and Justice of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire, by the members of the Thames Subscription Club, as a token of respect for his public ability and services whilst holding the office of President, and as a mark of their personal esteem." The cup is beautifully embossed, about eighteen inches high, and weighs upwards of forty ounces; the above inscription being on one side, and on the other shields engraved with the arms and insignia of the City.

The fact of the above presentation being about to take place becoming known to those gentlemen who, though unconnected with the club, had, many years ago, formed the eight-oared crew of Christ College, Cambridge, of which Mr. Philipps rowed as captain, advantage was taken of the occasion by them to add, as a memento of the past, a pair of silver oars and case. It will be satisfactory, perhaps, to University oarsmen to record that all the crew obtained scholarships, and some of them subsequently fellowships. It may be also not uninteresting to learn that, in steering their course through life, seven of them, including their coxswain, are now beneficed clergymen, whilst the other and Mr. Philipps are placed in the honourable position of magistrates of their respective counties. The presentation of this memorial of former associations and college friendship greatly enhanced the pleasure of the meeting.

LOLA MONTES.



IN the season of 1843 certain of the persons who were then privileged to witness rehearsals at her Majesty's Theatre were one morning surprised to find a danseuse of considerable personal attractions, of whom not a word had been heard, engaged in practising a characteristic Spanish dance. With some difficulty the manager was prevailed on to state that the lady in question was a Signora Lola Montes, a Spanish dancer of great talent, but who was as yet unknown to fame in this country. At that period "the ballet" had taken a position at the Opera House which it never occupied before or since, and musicians and singers were fast becoming quite secondary considerations in the estimation of lessees and audiences. Those were the days when Taglioni, Elssler, Carlotta Grisi, and Cerito, not only flourished singly, but were brought together in a single divertissement, to the great delight and excitement of the frequenters of the sole Opera House which London then found sufficient for its requirements. A Spanish dancer was then an actual novelty, for Perea Nena and her troupe were yet far from their advent. Accordingly considerable interest was aroused and a vast audience gathered to witness the debut of a pure national artiste. A beautiful scene, representing,

with at least stage fidelity, a Spanish landscape, with its accessories and characteristic groups of male and female dancers attired in the conventional costumes of Andalusia, awaited the entrance of the heroine of the evening. With still further affectation of the mystery with which she had been surrounded, the ballerina appeared covered from head to foot with a long black veil, which with a quick gesture she threw off and stood confessed a very handsome dark-eyed woman, clad in a most magnificent dress; and altogether the effect was striking, and met with immense applause. She then commenced to execute a dance, and a few bounds brought her close to the foot-lights, when, to the surprise of every one, she faltered, stopped, and in a moment fairly turned round and ran off the stage. In a moment the curtain fell, and Lola Montes disappeared from the public eye as a principal dancer at her Majesty's Theatre. As every one knows, however, she was destined to play a prominent part on the wider stage of the world; and her career in Bavaria, America, California especially, and Australia, have been so faithfully and fully chronicled as to need no repetition here. It will suffice, therefore, to say that, after an absence of many years, she has recently returned to this country, and has given a short series of lectures in London on Europeans in the New World, which have been duly noticed in this Journal and elsewhere. The Portrait we give represents Madame Lola Montes as she appeared during the delivery of her lectures at St. James's Hall.

LOSS OF THE "CAPE OF GOOD HOPE" STEAMER.—The particulars of the loss of the *Cape of Good Hope* steamer and several passengers, at the mouth of the Hooghly, were received on Saturday last at Lloyd's. The *Cape of Good Hope* was from Rangoon, &c., with the mails and treasure, and 145 passengers, natives. She was pursuing her usual course, when she came in contact with another steamer, the *Nemesis*. The *Cape* was caught by the main hatch, and nearly cut in two. The scene amongst the Indian passengers was frightful. Some were killed and others seriously wounded by the splinters of the ship, whilst many in their fright jumped overboard and were drowned. The boats from the *Nemesis* were launched with promptitude, and succeeded in picking up a number of the poor creatures. The mails and treasure from the *Cape* were also saved. When the mail left it was impossible to ascertain the number who had perished. Very shortly afterwards the *Cape of Good Hope* went down.

RACES AND RELIGIONS.—The whole North American Continent has only 30,000,000 of inhabitants—hardly as much as France or Austria. The whole of Central and South America has only 23,000,000—less, then, than Italy. European Russia, with its sixty millions, has as many inhabitants as America, Australia, and Polynesia together. More people live in London than in all Australia and Polynesia. China Proper has more inhabitants than America, Australia, and Africa together; and India has nearly three times as many inhabitants as the whole of the New World. The result is, that our planet bears 1,238,000,000 of mankind; of which sum total 522,000,000 belong to the Mongolian, 389,000,000 to the Caucasian, 200,000,000 to the Malayan, 150,000,000 to the Ethiopian, and 1,000,000 to the American race. Divided according to their confessions, there are 335,000,000 of Christians, 5,000,000 of Jews, 600,000,000 belonging to Asiatic religions, 160,000,000 to Mohammedanism, and 200,000,000 of heathens.

OPENING OF THE CORNWALL RAILWAY. INAUGURATION OF THE ALBERT VIADUCT AT SALTASH.

THE Saltash, or, as it is now called, the Albert, Viaduct, was opened on Monday week by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort. This viaduct carries a railway across the estuary of the Tamar, which separates Devon from Cornwall, and the great breadth of which, together with its treacherous bottom, offered very serious obstacles to the engineer. Mr. Brunel is the engineer to whom is due the merit of having overcome these difficulties; and the Albert Viaduct is another example of his great mechanical genius. The railway itself, although only sixty miles long, presented unexampled difficulties, and in its construction has required seven tunnels and forty-three viaducts. The Albert Viaduct is on the tubular principle, and is additionally supported by massive suspension chains. Furthermore, the principle of the bowstring-girder bridge is introduced, and a massive wrought-iron bow for each span gives increased rigidity to the whole structure. In forming a foundation for the side piers Mr. Brunel had no difficulty, but to procure a firm basis for the pier in the centre of the river he had to overcome many. The water was seventy feet deep, and below it lay a stratum of mud and gravel of twenty feet thickness. To establish the foundation by means of a common coffer-dam would be of course impossible, but the difficulty was overcome by a novel application of the coffer-dam principle. An immense wrought iron cylinder, thirty-seven feet in diameter, one hundred feet high, and weighing three hundred tons, was sunk exactly in the centre of the stream. From this the water was pumped out and air forced in until the men were enabled to work in comparative dryness at the bottom of the river in a kind of gigantic diving-bell. By this means the whole of the sand and gravel was removed, the rock levelled, and the solid column of masonry reared from it to above the high-water line. The two gigantic wrought-iron tubes were put together on the river bank, and afterwards floated to their places, and then raised as one piece. These are constructed of wrought iron boiler-plates; each span with its chain and ties weighs upwards of 1200 tons. When the tubes were raised to the requisite elevation the suspension-chairs were attached to them, and the roadway was quickly constructed. The total length of the bridge, from side to side of the valley, is 2240 feet, 300 feet longer than the Britannia Tubular Bridge. The greatest width of the basement of the central support is only 30 feet, and the greatest height from the foundation to the summit is 260 feet. The quantity of iron used in the bridge is in all about 3850 tons, 2650 tons of wrought iron, and 1200 tons of cast iron. In the structure no less than 14,000 cubic feet of timber were used, and in the construction of the piers and stone columns no less than 450,000 cubic feet of masonry.

Throughout Monday morning the various townships of Devonport, Plymouth, Saltash, and Plympton, which environ the great naval depot, exhibited a scene of unusual bustle. Platforms were erected at each end of the viaduct; that upon the Devonshire side for the reception of the Royal cortege, and that on the Cornwall side for the accommodation of the elite among the visitors. In front of the first platform was stationed a guard of honour, composed of a company of the 96th Regiment, with the band and colours. In the rear of the platform, on the grassy slope of a hill, was stationed Major Hawkins's battery of artillery, while every place from which a view of the bridge could be obtained was thronged with spectators. At about a quarter past twelve the distant booming of a Royal salute from the citadel and from the flag-ship in the harbour announced that the Royal train had arrived at the junction of the Cornwall with the South Devon line, and a few minutes afterwards the train moved slowly up to the platform on the Devon side of the bridge, amidst the cheers of the spectators. His Royal Highness, who did not alight, but merely stood upon the steps of the Royal carriage, was received by the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, the Marquis of Abercorn, the Earl of Morley, Viscount Valletot, M.P., the Mayors of Plymouth, Devonport, and Saltash; Mr. Brereton and Mr. Gainsford, the acting and resident engineers of the bridge; Mr. Woolcombe, the acting chairman, and the directors of the Devon and Cornwall Railway Company. The various deputations having been presented to his Royal Highness, the Mayor of Saltash read a loyal address, to which his Royal Highness replied in the following terms:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen.—It has given me much pleasure to attend here this day at the opening of the bridge which is to connect the important county of Cornwall with the rest of the kingdom; and most heartily do I thank you for your kind address, and for the cordial welcome which has marked my coming amongst you. I have also to acknowledge on the part of the Queen, and of my son, the Duke of Cornwall, the gratifying assurance of your loyal and affectionate attachment; and I am sure that they will join cordially with me in the hope and trust that this noble work, which does so much credit to the enterprising men by whom it has been planned and executed, may be productive of increased prosperity to your town and county.

Mr. Woolcombe, the acting chairman, then read an address in the name of the directors of the Cornwall Railway, after which the Royal train proceeded at a slow pace across the viaduct to the Cornwall side, and as it passed the central pier the battery stationed on the hill fired a Royal salute. As the train crossed the bridge the vibratory and oscillating motion was plainly perceptible to those in the

O P E N I N G O F T H E C O R N W A L L R A I L W A Y .



INAUGURATION OF THE ALBERT VIADUCT AT SALTASH BY THE PRINCE CONSORT.

carriages, though, probably, the absolute deflection of the arches did not exceed one inch. As there are sharp curves at both ends of the bridge, which causes the line to assume a horseshoe form, of which the bridge is the arch, an excellent view of it can be obtained in approaching it from either the Cornwall or Devon side. The train, therefore, after reaching the Saltash station, continued on for about a quarter of a mile, to give the Royal party an opportunity of inspecting the bridge from one of the best points of view. The train having returned to the Saltash station, the Prince Consort alighted, and, accompanied by Mr. Woolcombe, walked across the bridge and minutely examined the works. His Royal Highness then proceeded to examine the works underneath the bridge; and, having

partaken of a collation, he embarked on board the *Vivid*, and proceeded down the Hamoaze amidst a Royal salute from the battery on the hill. The Royal party again shortly afterwards disembarked at Tor Point, on the Cornish side of the harbour, whence they rode over to Tregantle, on the western side of Mount Edgecumbe, where some considerable defensive fortifications are in course of erection. His Royal Highness, after a short stay, again embarked on board the *Vivid*, in which he was conveyed to Mill Bay, whence he proceeded to the railway station, where he partook of a substantial luncheon before taking his departure for London. The Royal train started from Plymouth shortly before seven o'clock, and arrived safely at Windsor a few minutes after one a.m.

The Cornwall Railway was formally opened on the following day throughout its entire length to Truro by the directors, and was thrown open for public traffic on Wednesday.

An accident involving the loss of three lives occurred on this line, about three miles west of the Albert Bridge, on the night of Friday (last week). An engine and some portion of the train following it were precipitated from a viaduct twenty-eight feet high into the mud and water below. The driver, the fireman, and one of the guards were killed. After some delay all the passengers were removed from their perilous situation, very few having received any material injury.



DEPARTURE OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT IN THE "VIVID" STEAMER.



AN ELECTION SCENE AT KILKENNY.—FROM A DRAWING BY FITZPATRICK.—SEE PAGE 475.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DUKE OF LEEDS.

HIS GRACE FRANCIS GODOLPHIN D'ARCY D'ETROY OSBORNE, DUKE OF LEEDS, in the county of York; Marquis of Carmarthen, in the county of Carmarthen; Earl of Danby; Viscount Latimer, of Danby; Baron Conyers, of Hornby Castle; and Baron Osborne, of Kiveton, in the county of York, in the peerage of England; Viscount Osborne, of Dunblane, in the county of Perth, in the peerage of Scotland; a Baronet of the Holy Roman Empire, was the eldest and only surviving son of George William Frederick, the sixth Duke, K.G., by his wife, Lady Charlotte, sixth daughter of George, first Marquis Townshend. He was born on the 21st of May, 1798, and married, on the 24th of April, 1828, Louisa Catherine, third daughter of Richard Caton, Esq., of Maryland, America, sister of the late Marquess Wellesley and of the Dowager Lady Stopford, and widow of Sir Fulton E. Bathurst Hervey, Bart. He succeeded to the family honours on the death of his father, on the 10th of July, 1838, just a few weeks after he had himself been summoned to the House of Lords as Baron Osborne. He early in life entered the Army as Cornet in the 1st Life Guards, and obtained the rank of Captain, and retired. In 1840 he was appointed Colonel of the North York Militia (Rifles), which command he held till his death. His Grace was in politics a Whig, but took no very active part in public affairs. He moved the Address in the House of Lords at the opening of the Session of 1854. As his Grace died on the 4th instant, in London, of diphtheria, after a short illness, and as he had no issue, the dukedom and other dignities, inclusive of the principedom of the Holy Roman Empire, but exclusive of the barony of Conyers, devolve upon his cousin, George Godolphin Osborne, present Lord Godolphin, the eldest son of Francis, the first Lord Godolphin, who was so created in 1832, and who was younger brother of the late Duke's father, George William Frederick, sixth Duke of Leeds. The present Lord Godolphin, therefore, is now eighth Duke of Leeds. He was born in 1802, and married, in 1824, Miss Harriett Arundell Stewart, by whom, who died in 1852, he has George Godolphin, Marquis of Carmarthen, three other sons, and four daughters. The barony of Conyers of Hornby Castle, a barony by writ, which the late Duke of Leeds held as heir of his grandmother, Amelia, Duchess of Leeds, and, in her own right, Baroness Conyers, now descends to Mr. Lane Fox, the elder son of the late Duke's only sister, Lady Charlotte Mary Anne Georgiana, who was married, in 1826, to Sackville Lane Fox, Esq., and died in 1836, leaving issue. The Osborne family, one of note for centuries in England, was first ennobled in the person of Sir Thomas Osborne, Bart., grandson of Sir Edward Osborne, Lord Mayor of London, 25th Elizabeth. Sir Thomas was a statesman of much celebrity, and held the office of Lord High Treasurer in the reign of Charles II. In the twenty-sixth year of the reign of that Sovereign he was created Earl of Danby. In 1679 he was impeached; but, afterwards concurring in the Revolution, was in 1689 created Marquis of Carmarthen, and in 1694 Duke of Leeds. From him descend the late and present Dukes of Leeds, also representatives, through the marriage of their great-grandfather, the fourth Duke's with Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough, the daughter and successor of the hero of Blenheim.

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.

This Nestor of science died at Berlin on the afternoon of Friday week, in his ninety-third year. In his last hours he was surrounded by his nephews and his niece, Baroness de Bulow, and retained to the end the full use of his faculties. He asked several times when the King would return, and said that he had hoped to have seen him again. He has bequeathed a large portion of his library and instruments to his old servant and travelling companion, Seyffarth, who tended him for upwards of thirty years, and who is now himself bedridden. Alexander was the younger and more distinguished of two remarkable brothers. William was born at Potsdam, in 1767; and Alexander, or, as his name stands at full length, Frederick Henry Alexander, von Humboldt, was born in Berlin on the 14th of Sept., 1769, and was educated, with a view to Government employment, at the Universities of Gottingen and Frankfurt. Humboldt, however, was not born to superintend mines, and he was soon deeply immersed in the study of chemistry, botany, geology, and other physical sciences. Geology at this time received the largest share of his attention, leading the mind as it does into boundless fields of speculation, and in its then crude condition affording abundant opportunity for new discovery. With a view to the improvement of this science Humboldt first determined to travel, and it was in Northern Italy that he made his first journey. In 1797 he went to Naples, in company with Bach, but the political convulsions of the time drove him back, and he turned towards Paris. He here made arrangements for a journey in North Africa, but was again prevented him, and his wandering was confined to Spain. Here he organised a discovery expedition to South America, and on the 16th of July, 1799, landed on American soil near Cumana, Venezuela, Caracas, Puerto Cabello, the Orinoco, to the Rio Negro, and back to Cumana—this gives a vague sketch of the great traveller's first South American journey. It would be impossible to follow him in his subsequent travels, or to give even the names of the chief places he visited. On the 23rd of June, 1802, he climbed Chimborazo to a height greater than any that had till then been reached—namely 19,800 feet—and again continued his travels in both the New and Old Worlds with an energy unrivalled before or since. He then began to write, and in almost all known sciences his books became authorities. In 1826 he took up his residence in Berlin, enjoying the most intimate acquaintance with the reigning Sovereign. Since then, although he again travelled, Berlin remained his home, and he remained the centre of literary and scientific circles, regarded by all with whom he associated with the most unbounded respect. The greatest men of this century have been the chosen friends of Humboldt. Goethe and Schiller were his companions while they lived, and long after they had passed away the greatest among them remained to be the wonder of another generation, and to teach men whose fathers were at school when his name was famous.

DR. LARDNER.

DR. DIONYSIUS LARDNER died at Naples on the 29th ult. of inflammation of the chest, after a very short illness, in his sixty-seventh year. The son of a Dublin solicitor, Dionysius Lardner, after receiving such education as was to be had at the beginning of the present century, was placed in his father's office. Evincing, however, a very decided distaste for the profession, he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and devoted himself to scientific studies. He soon showed that he had now chosen the right path in life, and he rapidly gained an extraordinary number of prizes in pure mathematics, as well as in natural philosophy, astronomy, and other branches of study. In 1817 he obtained a B.A. degree, and for ten years remained at the University, publishing at first various treatises on mathematics, including the differential and integral calculus; and subsequently, on the steam-engine. For this he obtained a gold medal from the Royal Dublin Society; and his reputation being now in a great measure established, he began to contribute to the *Edinburgh Encyclopedia* and the *Encyclopedia Metropolitana*, writing elaborate articles on pure mathematics, as well as on the applied sciences. In 1827, on the establishment of the London University, Dr. Lardner accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and, removing to London, he set on foot a scheme for a *Cabinet Encyclopedia*, which he gradually perfected, obtaining the co-operation of many eminent men. Sir John Herschel wrote a paper for this book, which attained considerable celebrity, "The Preliminary Discourse upon Natural Philosophy," but most of the scientific articles are due to Dr. Lardner himself. In 1840 Dr. Lardner went to the United States, and delivered, with much success, a series of lectures, which have since been published. After devoting much time to "Railway Economy," and writing a good deal on this and other subjects, Dr. Lardner started his last important work, "The Museum of Science and Art," which contains many of the best popular treatises on science that have ever been written. Dr. Lardner has left one son, a Commissary-General in the British Army, and two daughters, the issue of two marriages.

MR. C. R. LESLIE, R.A.

We regret to announce the death, on Thursday week, at Abercorn-place, of this distinguished artist and author. The deceased, who was in his sixty-fifth year, was born in London, of American parents. In 1799 his father quitted England and settled in Philadelphia, where the painter was educated. In 1811 the young painter returned to England. His first instructors in England were both American-born artists—the venerable President, West (who in all ways showed himself a kind friend to the youth), and Washington Allston, a painter of very refined taste, better and more justly known on the other side of the Atlantic than on this. In 1821 Leslie was elected Associate of the Academy; in 1826, R.A. In 1833 he was appointed by the United States Government professor of drawing to the Military Academy at West Point; which post, after a trial of five months, he resigned, and returned finally to England. Leslie's name more in esteem with lovers of art than with the general public. Mr. Leslie used with success the pen as well as the pencil. In 1845 he published a life of his friend Constable. From 1848 to 1851 he filled the post of professor of painting at the Academy, and his lectures have lately been published, with additions, as a "Handbook for Young Painters." We may add that the Exhibition of the Royal Academy, now open, contains two pictures by him, one entitled "Hesperus and Lady Percy," and the other "Jennie Deans and Queen Caroline."

CHESS.

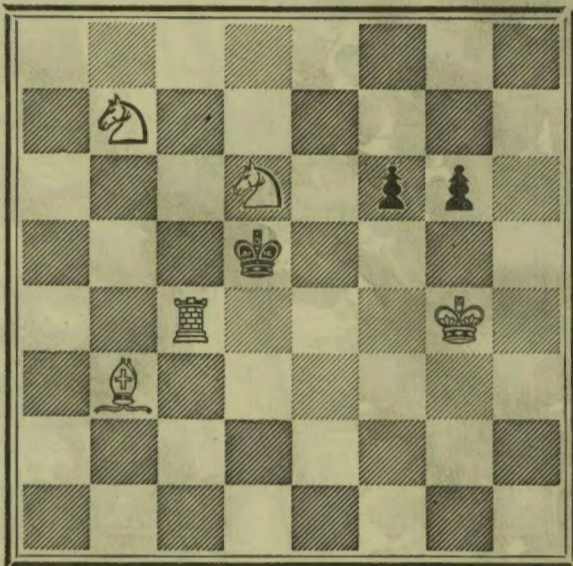
TO CORRESPONDENTS.

REDAK, Oriental Club.—Mr. John Cochrane still lives in India; no collection of his games has yet been published; a circumstance much to be regretted, since no player, if we except the Calabrian, Greco, has ever approached the daring brilliance of his best conceptions. The Treatise of this famous amateur on the Openings of Games, once a favourite book in the chess world, has for many years been out of print. MEMOR.—1. A very pleasing little stratagem, but spoiled by the incredibly absurd stipulations under which mate is to be effected. 2. The amateur mentioned is considered one of the best players now in France. 3. Philidor's chessboard was presented by Lord Henry Seymour to Captain Harry Wilson, in whose possession we saw it many years ago. Where it now is we are unable to inform you. W. C. Frodham.—The former, as you surmise, was too easy; that now received has been submitted to the examiners. B. A. L.—For the openings "Evans' Gambit," "Scotch Gambit," and "Giucoco Piano," consult the "Chess-player's Handbook" and for the match games enumerated see the "Chess-player's Companion," both which books are published by Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden. FARG.—The work is unknown to us. Apply to Williams and Norgate, the foreign book-sellers, or to Mr. C. Skoot, King William-street, Charing-cross. UNDRIN desires a game of chess by correspondence with another lady.—Address, Post Office, Exeter. I. W. St. Helen's.—See our paper for October 23. H. L. V.—They will be published in a collected form shortly. I. E. C. Strathblane.—Apply to the Publisher. PAVIN.—It shall have attention. I. A.—Your letter reaches us too late for particular reply this week, but we may say at once that you have evidently been misinformed in every particular. SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 792, by Anna, Miranda, Argus, W. P. T., S. M. G., F. R., X. Y. Z., Beta, Lionel, Sim, J. H., P. P. N., C. Gregory, Chester; E. H., G. D. of R.; Dover, Margery, H. L. S., A. Z., Philo, Chess, Antony; P. V. of Penryn; L. S. D., Cantale, P. B., J. J., Miles; T. J. of Hanworth, A. Curate, M. P., Bombardier, Lex, Vivat S., Max, Alpha, George, Bridge of Allan, I. W. W., Sydney, Bumble, Medusa, A. S. H., Vernon, 1859, A. Middy, T. Travellers' Club; B. G. F., O. P. Q., Larry of Limerick, Hermit, Little Dorothy, Philo, Stella, Sartor, Old Salt, Phenix, Pax, H. P. G., Murdoch, Telegraph, Spectator, Dublin, Burton, Cambridge, I. L. S. G., Philip II., Achilles, Rajah, Croom-hill, H. C. Rush, W. G. I., Manxman, I. A. C., Peter, are correct. SOLUTIONS OF No. 793 by Armstrong, Lex, P. G., I. B., Simple Simon, Antony, Philip, S. G., F. R. S., D. D., Medusa, C. W. S., Nailsforth, Pavitt, Fox, Edipus, P. T. V., Omicron, Lynx, H. Strickson, Omega, Miranda, Aunt Sally, Pelleker, are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 795.

By Signor ASPA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

Game played by Mr. Morphy on his first arrival in this country against "Alter," a member of the St. George's Chess Club.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE ("Alter").	BLACK (Mr. M.).	WHITE ("Alter").	BLACK (Mr. M.).
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	25. Q takes R	R takes Q R
2. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	26. Q takes Q R P	P to K R 3rd
3. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	27. R to K B 2nd	R to Q B 8th (ch)
4. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	28. R to K B sq	Q to Q B 4th
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	29. Q to Q 2nd	R to Q B 6th
6. P to Q R 3rd	K to Q 3rd	30. Q to Q 4th	Q takes Q
7. Q takes P	K B takes Q B P	31. P takes Q	R takes Q R P
8. P to Q Kt 4th	B to Q 3rd	32. R to Q B sq	K to K B 2nd
9. P takes P	P takes P	33. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K to K B 3rd
10. B to K 2nd	Castles	34. R takes Q Kt P	P to Q 6th
11. Castles	P to Q R 4th	35. K to K B 2nd	R takes Q P
12. P to Q Kt 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd	36. K to K 3rd	P to K 4th
13. Q B to Kt 2nd	Q B to K 3rd	37. P to Q Kt 6th	R to Q Kt 5th
14. Q Kt to Q R 4th	K Kt to K 5th	38. R to Q Kt 8th	K to K 2nd
15. K Kt to Q 4th	Kt to Q B 4th	39. P to Q Kt 7th	K to Q 2nd
16. Kt takes B	P takes Kt	40. R to K Kt 8th	R takes P
17. K B to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B 4th	41. R takes P (ch)	K to Q B 3rd
18. B takes Kt	R takes B	42. R to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to Q B 4th
19. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt	43. R takes K R P	R to Q Kt 6th (ch)
20. Q to K Kt 4th	Q to K 2nd	44. K to K 2nd	P to K 5th
21. B to Q 4th	B takes B	45. R to R 8th	K to Q 5th
22. Q takes B	Q R to Q B sq	46. R to K Kt 8th	R to Q Kt 7th (ch)
23. Q to Q Kt 6th	Q R to Q B 7th	47. K to Q sq	K to Q 6th
24. Q R to Q B sq	K R takes K B P		White resigned.

The following is one of the eight Games played by Morphy blindfold, and simultaneously, against eight Amateurs of the St. George's Chess Club.

(King's Gambit declined.)

WHITE (Mr. Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. John Thrupp).	WHITE (Mr. Morphy).	BLACK (Mr. John Thrupp).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q Kt 3rd
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q B 4th	18. Kt to Q Kt sq	Kt to K 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	19. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
4. K B to Q B 4th	Q to K B 3rd	20. R to Q Kt sq	Q to Q B 3rd
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K B 3rd	21. P to Q Kt 4th	K to Q 2nd
6. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	22. Kt to Q 5th	Kt takes Kt
7. K B P to B 5th	B to Q 2nd	23. B P takes Kt	Q to B 2nd
8. Castles	Q to Q sq	24. P takes P	Q Kt P takes P
9. P to Q 3rd	K B to K 2nd	25. Q to R 4th (ch)	K to K 2nd
10. P to K Kt 4th	P to K B 3rd	26. R to Kt 3rd	K R to Q Kt sq
11. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th	27. K R to Q Kt	R takes R
12. B takes B (ch)	Q takes B	28. Q takes R	K to B sq
13. Kt to Q 5th	Kt to K B 3rd	29. Q to Kt 7th	Q takes Q
14. Kt takes Kt (ch)	B takes Kt	30. R takes Q	B to K 2nd
15. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	31. K to B sq	P to K B 3rd
16. P to Q B 4th	P to K Kt 4th		And the game was declared drawn.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1107.—By C. M. B., of Dundee.

White: K at Q 2nd, Q at K Kt 4th, R at Q B 8th, B at K 2nd, Kt at Q B 6th, Ps at K 4th, Q B 2nd, and Q R 5th.
Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K B sq, R at K R 2nd, B at Q 8th, Kts at Q sq and Q 2nd, Ps at K R 3rd, K B 3rd, K 4th, and Q R 5th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1108.—An Actual End-game, by "Stella."

White: K at K 2nd, Q at K 4th, Rs at K Kt 3rd and K B 2nd, Kt at K R 5th, Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 2nd, Q 4th and 5th, Q B 3rd, and Q R 2nd.
Black: K at K Kt sq, Q at K R sq, Rs at K B 3rd and Q R 5th, Kt at Q R 3rd, Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 3rd, K B 2nd, Q B 2nd, and Q Kt 2nd and 5th.
White to play, and mate in six moves.

No. 1109.—By C. S., of Richmond.

White: K at Q R sq, Bs at K Kt sq and Q Kt sq, Kts at K Kt 3rd and Q B 7th, Ps at Q 6th and Q B 5th.
Black: K at K 4th, Ps at K B 5th and Q 4th.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1110.—By W. Greenwood.

White: K at K Kt 5th, R at K B 6th, Bs at K 3rd and Q R 4th, Kts at K B 4th and Q 5th, Ps at K 2nd and Q Kt 6th.
Black: K at Q B 5th; Ps at K B 2nd, K 5th, and Q Kt 2nd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

WEST YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION.—The fourth annual meeting of this association, the president of which is the skilful and well-known amateur Marmaduke Wyvill, M.P., is appointed to be held at the Imperial Hotel, Huddersfield, on the 21st of the present month; play to commence at twelve a.m. Applications for tickets of admission, and for full particulars of the contests arranged to give interest to the festival, should be addressed to the honorary secretary, Mr. John Walkinson, West Parade, Huddersfield.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Shrewsbury School regatta will this year be on the 8th of June. The prompter of the Italian company of actors at Paris has resigned his employment in order to join the Piedmontese army. The Bishop of Exeter entered his eighty-second year on Saturday last. Letters from the Cape state that Mrs. Livingstone gave birth to a daughter at the Kuruman on the 18th of November. The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 855,733 lb., a decrease of 75,193 lb. compared with the previous statement. The Stockholm journals announce the destruction of fifty-two houses by fire of the largest and finest part of the town of Uddevalla. One of the little Aztecs, who have been exhibited in various parts of the country, died last week at Swansea. Brody, a town in Austrian Galicia, situated on the Russian frontier, was destroyed on Thursday week by fire. On Saturday morning last Captain Penny arrived at Aberdeen from the Greenland fishing, having 900 seals as a cargo. The festival in commemoration of Schiller, which was to have been held at Weimar in the course of the next month, is prohibited. The French Government is reported to have made large purchases of coal at Liverpool within the last few days. By order of the Prince of Savoy Carignan, the festival of the Piedmontese Constitution, which was to have taken place on the 8th, is adjourned until further orders. The death of Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart., creates a vacancy in the Board of Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland. The salary of the office is £1000 per annum. Among the passengers which arrived in the *Vanderbilt* last week were the Hon. John Sherman, member of Congress for Ohio, and Judge Harris, of Albany, a distinguished American jurist. A new review, intended to promote the study of "the psychology of nations" and the "philosophy of languages," has been started at Berlin. It has been finally arranged that the country exhibition for the year 1890 of the Royal Agricultural Society shall be held at Canterbury. The introductory lecture to a course of twelve lectures on Public Health was delivered on Friday week, in the theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital, by Dr. Headlam Greenhow. Professor Owen has been elected one of the eight foreign associates of the French Institute, department of the Academy of Sciences, in place of the great botanist, Robert Brown. The reading-room of the British Museum reopened on Monday, and will continue open daily from nine to six. The museum itself is open to the public on the usual days from ten till six. The French Minister of Public Instruction has charged a literary man, named Deffaux, with the mission of visiting the libraries of Sweden and Norway to consult documents relative to the history of France. The celebrated prima donna, Mdle. Wagner, was married at Berlin, on Wednesday, to M. Jachmen. The Church of St. Dorothy was filled by some 1600 persons to witness the ceremony. Mr. William Forsyth, Q.C., of the Northern Circuit, has been appointed Standing Counsel to the Secretary of State in Council for India, on the resignation of Mr. Loftus Wigram, Q.C., who retires from ill health. The *Journal des Debats* states that before leaving Austria, to take up his residence in Holland, the Count de Chambord, accompanied by the Duke de Levis, had a private audience of the Emperor of Austria. From the Athens journals it appears that the Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine of Russia are receiving the most flattering attentions from the King and Queen. Several cities and towns of the United Kingdom have bestowed themselves and taken the preparatory steps for the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps and Rifle Clubs. On Monday Mr. J. Laird launched from his shipbuilding-yard at Birkenhead an iron steamer for the Russian Government, being the first of three boats which he is building for river service. The anniversary festival of the News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution will be held on Tuesday, the 24th instant, under the presidency of Mr. Mark Lemon. A new steam-ferry is projected, to carry horses, carts, &c., across the River Thames, from New Crane Wharf, Shadwell, to Hanover-stairs, Rotherhithe. A journal has been started at Alexandria, entitled *La Presse Egyptienne*. It is to be published every Monday and Thursday at the Maison du Prince Ahmet Facha. The editor in chief is Dr. Provin. The *Gazette* of Friday week announces the elevation of Lord Ossulston to the Upper House, under the title of Baron Ossulston, of Ossulston, in Middlesex. The Russian Government has definitively approved of a project for establishing a telegraphic line from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor. There are now building at Cowes, by Messrs. White, a gun-boat for the Turkish navy, a screw-corvette, a dispatch-boat, and four other vessels for the navigation of the Bosphorus. The meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society takes place this year at Warwick, where new railway stations, registered hotels, lodgings, and other preparations are being made for the event. The inhabitants of Boston, U.S., are about to establish an institution upon the plan of the Parisian "Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers," to comprise museums of practical geology, metallurgy, agriculture, and the mechanical arts. The Earl of Coventry attained his majority on Monday. In celebration of the coming of age of the noble Earl great festivity and rejoicing have prevailed during the week on the family estates, particularly in Worcestershire. The *Gazette* publishes a notice issued by the French Government prohibiting the exportation from France of the usual articles contraband of war, including horses, shipping steam machinery, and articles used for naval or military purposes. Letters from Stornoway announce that during the heavy storm of last week a fishing-boat belonging to Uig suddenly disappeared during a heavy snow squall, and no trace of her or her crew, five or six in number, has since been obtained. On Friday week a gentleman was robbed of £720 and his gold watch, in a house in South St. James-street, Edinburgh. Information being given to the police, the inmates of the house were taken into custody, and £700 (consisting of seven £100 notes) and the gold watch were recovered. The *Macclesfield Courier* states that the late Mr. Joseph Tunnicliffe, of Mayfield Hall, near Ashbourne, has left £30,000, all derived from his own earnings, for the endowment of a hospital, provided that a suitable building is erected, at a cost of not less than £5000, within ten years. John Hine, Esq., late of Sleaford, East Budleigh, Devon, has, among other charitable bequests, left a legacy of £3000 each to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. A meeting will be held in the theatre at Oxford on Tuesday, May 17, at two o'clock, in behalf of the newly-formed Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa. The Bishop of Oxford will preside, and the Bishop of Capetown and others will take part in the proceedings. Colonel Couza, the new Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia, requested a short time since the services of some French officers to organise the Moldo-Wallachian army. The French Government has granted this request, and several young officers have been authorised to enter his service. The Government contracted last week for 110,000 gallons of rum, of which the contract for 70,000 gallons was taken by Mr. F. H. Smith, and that for the remainder by Messrs. Ruck, White, and Lamb, at 2s. and 2s. 6d. per proof gallon. The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. William F. Hopkins as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for the United States of America; of Mr. G. L. Th. Von der Heyde, as Consul at Adelaide for the Free Hanseatic city of Bremen; and of Mr. James L. Hart, as Vice-Consul in London for the Republic of Nicaragua. We are requested to state that the public meeting of the National Society, fixed for Thursday, May 19, is postponed, in consequence of her Majesty's birthday Drawingroom. The Archbishop of Canterbury has kindly consented to preside at a meeting in June, of which due notice will be given. The question having been raised in the Court of Queen's Bench by the parish authorities of St. James's, Westminster, whether they, or the Poor-law Board, had the right to appoint an auditor of the accounts relating to the relief of the poor, it has been decided that the appointment rests with the Poor-law Board.

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 The newest Paris patterns in Glace Mantles, 25s. to 42s.
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 Fast colour Muslins, 5½d.; fine quality, 8½d. to 1s. 0½d., per yard.
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 THE NEW MOHAIR CLOTHIE DRESS, with rich silk and velvet trimmings, made up complete, 45s.

THE SHEPHERD-CHECK FLOUNCED
 DRESS, lined, elegantly trimmed with velvet, and material for Bodice, 19s. 9d.; or, made with Paris Jacket, 18s. 6d. Drawings and Patterns free.
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 Trimmed and Furnished,
 Ready for use, are sent home free of carriage,
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 Trimmed and Furnished to correspond.
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 Première Qualité.
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 Every pair warranted, and stamped inside Jouvain's Patent.
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 SEWELL and CO. respectfully invite attention to their New Textures for Ladies' Summer Costume, including all the new Muslins for the season, and a beautiful assortment of Mohairs, Bareges, Tissues de Paris, and other new fabrics.
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NEW SPRING SILKS, in Plain, Mill Rayé,
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SILKS, Rich, Plain, Striped, and Checked
 Glacé, at 23s. 6d. per Dress of 12 yards—well worth the attention of Families. Patterns sent free by post. Also, Patterns and Prices of their rich stock of silks.—JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., 9, Ludgate-hill. Established upwards of fifty years. Carriage paid upon amounts above 45s.

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 JOHN HARVEY, SON, and CO., of 9, Ludgate-hill, established upwards of 59 years, will send patterns or samples, free, for inspection or comparison, of their rich DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, with Napkins and Slip-cloths to match, diaper and damask, by the yard, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4, and 10-4 wide; sheetings in width from 1 to 3½ yards; cotton sheeting from 1 to 3 yards wide; buckabacks, medical, Baden-Baden, 10½ towellings, glass and knife cloths, dusters, &c., made up and marked upon the shortest notice. Carriage paid upon amounts above 45s. Families waited upon at home in London.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.
 6 Superior Nightdresses 30s.
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 Trimmed with Embroidery. Lists and Samples free.
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 Patterns and Description free.
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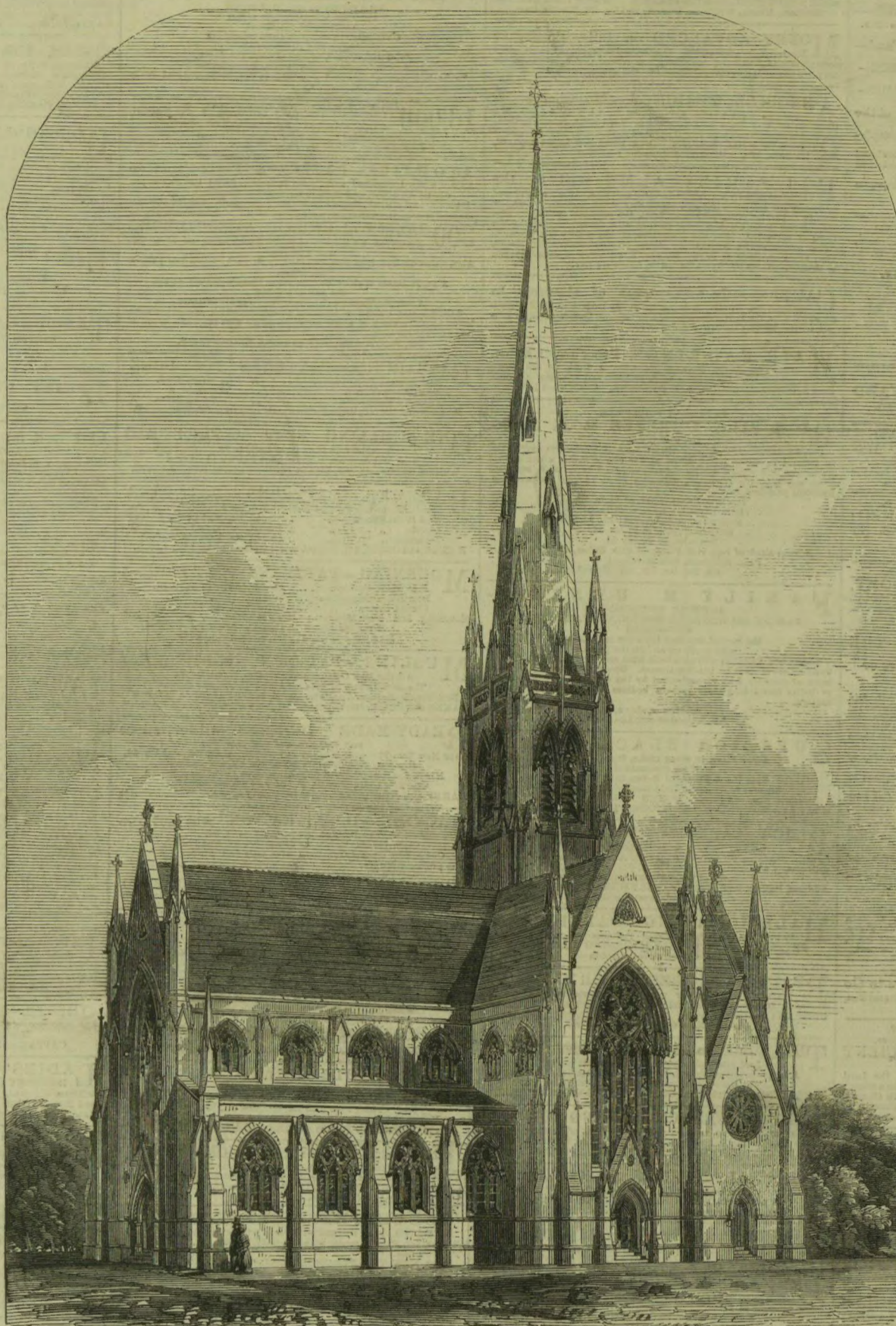
SILKS!! SILKS!! SILKS!!
 JAMES

BRITISH PROTESTANT CHURCH AT NICE.

WE present our readers with a Engraving of the new Protestant Church now being erected at Nice. For a long time the want of church accommodation has been much felt at Nice, owing to the increasing influx of English visitors to this city. It was therefore determined to erect a new church, the old one being incapable of improvement. A committee was formed, subscriptions were set on foot, and a sufficient sum was collected to enable them, in the first place, to build a temporary church: this has been erected in the Rue de France. In consequence of the want of funds and other circumstances, the commencement of the new building has been delayed until this time, but sufficient money has now been raised to warrant the committee in beginning the erection of the nave, in itself capable of holding about 600 persons. Further assistance, we understand, is required for the completion of the sacred edifice. Mr. Smith, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury, and Hertford, is the architect to whom the work has been intrusted.

SANTA MAURA.

THE island of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian group, the fourth in size, is about ten miles north from Cephalonia and Ithaca, separated from the mainland of Greece by the shallow channel of Santa Maura, through which boats only can pass. It is about eighteen to twenty miles long, and seven and a half to ten wide. Its surface is extremely mountainous and rugged, particularly towards the centre. The east side is waste and barren, but the western and northern parts are very productive, yielding vines, olives, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, and some corn. Honey and wax are also produced, and considerable numbers of sheep and goats are reared; but the staple commodity of the island is bay salt, of which about 8000 tons are annually exported. Besides agriculture, a large portion of the inhabitants, the number of whom is about 18,000, are engaged in navigation and the fisheries. Under the jurisdiction of this island are included the islands of Meganisi, Clutros, and the uninhabited ones in the channel of Santa Maura. The capital, called by the same name, is situated on the north-east part of the island, on a narrow slip of land, almost surrounded by the sea, and is reputed to be extremely unhealthy. It is inclosed by walls and towers, and is occupied by the troops of Great Britain. It is ill built and dirty, the houses being mostly of wood. It has several Greek churches. Our illustration represents the town and a canal which has been recently constructed.



BRITISH PROTESTANT CHURCH IN COURSE OF ERECTION AT NICE.

GIORNO DI MERCATO, LUINO, LAGO MAGGIORE.

BY WILLIAM COLLINGWOOD SMITH.

THE beautiful Lake Maggiore, habitually the delight of travellers in the sunny South, is in the centre of the hostile operations now going forward: it is, therefore, of double interest at the present moment. A wild nobleness of scenery, joined to the naturally soft and delightful beauties which are characteristic of Italy, distinguishes this beautiful lake. In some places the view is confined within the narrowest limits, whilst in others it extends to an immense distance. Lofty mountains surround the lake on the south and south-west, as well as on the north and north-east. Those on the east and south gradually decline as far as the plains of Lombardy. On the north-east, between Magadino and Laveno, the gloomy and wild mountains of Gamberoglio suddenly rise from the bosom of the water to a height of 6375 feet above their surface. The wooded sides of the Pino and Mont Connubio seem to close the lake so that the northern part forms a basin three leagues in length, called Lake Locarno. This basin is situated in Switzerland, and abounds with fish. Below Connubio the lake widens towards the south-west, and forms an oval gulf two or three leagues broad: on its banks are the towns of Pallanza and Intra.

It is from a point on the opposite or Milanese side of the lake that Mr. W. Collingwood Smith has taken his admirable view, exhibited at the Water-colour Society's room, of which we have great pleasure in giving an Engraving. The little town of Luino is situated on the east shore of the lake, near the confluence of the River Tresa. It is a market town, and memorable in the history of art as the birthplace of Paulo Bernadino, born in 1480, afterwards named Luini, and celebrated to our day as one of the most distinguished of the pupils and followers of Leonardo da Vinci. A carriage road leads to Lugano, a drive of three or four hours, ascending directly from the margin of the lake to the steeps behind Luino, which command a fine prospect, and following for some distance the right bank of the Tresa.

Mr. W. C. Smith has represented this little place, so beautifully situated, under the picturesque influence of the bustle incidental to a market day (*giorno di mercato*), which affords him the opportunity of filling his foreground with lively groups of village folk, cattle, &c., whilst calmly floating upon the surface of the lake is a passage-boat laden with merchandise. The fine architectural structure on the right, and the lofty trees stretching diagonally through the picture, diversify the scene, which is full of animation, and admirably painted in the artist's clearest and most luminous style.



NEW CANAL AND TOWN OF SANTA MAURA, ONE OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. L. LEITCH.